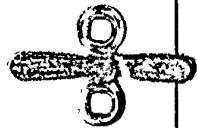


Los Angeles, California
September 29, 1950

Requied 2-29-51

1. Photostat of article from Daily Peoples World 4-25-44 re: Carlos Bulosan.
2. Two photos of subject and negative from Daily Peoples World 4-25-44 *(affidavit in file)*
3. Main Covers
4. One letter 4-10-51 of allied Labor News (See memo in file)
5. The Bell Report by Comm. for Democratic Far Eastern Policy (See memo in file)
6. Letter 4-23-51 of Comm. for Demo. Far Eastern Policy re: Amado *(See memo in file)*
7. Article appearing in Phillipines Quarterly July 1951 mentioning Bulosan.
8. Interview notes of SA White.



Date Received 10/16/51

From [Redacted Box]

(Confidential) LA

(Address of contributor)

By [Signature] (Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes () No (X)

Description:

Article appearing in Philippines Quarterly
July 51 mentions sub;

File No.

100-32725-1a7
(Carlos Bulosan)

[Signature]

b7D

The Philippine Quarterly
July 1957 Manila

Vol 1 No. 1

issued by Philippine Information
Council -

Manila, Philippines -
25th & Boston St.

Port area
Manila, Philippines

1042-46



THE FIRST real attempt at the use of English by Filipinos dates back to half a century ago when the Americans, victors in the Spanish-American war, landed in the Philippines. Filipino literature, however, is very much younger. It can be traced back to the late twenties. The many possibilities of English as a medium of communication in art came only after long study, the discard of old ways, the acquisition of new ones. Sentimentality, picked up from the old Spanish legends and romances, had to be scrapped; floridity thrown away.

The language then was either high-flown or, if simple, quite strained. These were representative titles: *Air Castles*; *Moonlight on Manila Bay*; *Ode to a Sparrow*; *My Rustic Days*; *The Parting Years*. Or this typical passage:

*Little Sampaguita,
With the wondering eye,
Did a tiny fairy
Drop you where you lie?
In the witching hour
Of a tropic night,
Did a careless moonbeam
Leave you in its flight?*

Gradually, Filipino writers became technically competent, using language with ease, sometimes with grace. This was largely due to the considerable influence exerted by teachers, among them Dr. T. Inglis Moore and George Pope Shannon; Filipino graduates returning from America to teach at the University of the Philippines; and the literature that steadily came in from the United States.

SIGNIFICANT REMARKS made by three critics as widely different in temperament as in experience will serve to illuminate the basic trends in Filipino writing in English and the tactics our writers have pursued for the last fifty years. Wallace Stegner, an American writer who recently visited the Philippines, expressed the belief that the publication of a quality magazine where the writer can send his best works is essential; Dolores S. Feriz, *Sands and Coral* critic, said that if our literature is to flower fully "one of our major problems is more than that of producing excellent writers — that of providing a larger body of first-rate critics"; I. P. Soliongco, Manila *Chronicle* columnist, admitted we do have talented critics but no critics "whose persuasions, backgrounds, can either guide or encourage [our writers]."

Clearly these beliefs are intended to advance the "developed capacity for observation" of the Filipino writer, to sharpen his sensibilities so that he can work out an art which while socially relevant is, at the same time, an assertion of individual values.

In the perspective of the last three decades (which represents the period during which we have explored the possibilities of English as a medium of communication), we see two prominent critical positions: Salvador P. Lopez' interpretation of proletarian literature in the thirties which marks the first tangible result of the Filipino apprenticeship in English; and the present literary dilemma with all the writers and critics, most of whom can use language with passion, power and precision, at a loss as to their aims, positions and standards.

WRITING Then and Now

by Manuel A. Viray

It is generally admitted today that the best Filipino writing in the early years was found in the *Literary Apprentice*, a publication of the U.P. Writers' Club, and in the *Philippine Magazine*, a monthly edited by an American, A. V. H. Hartendorp, whose passion for pure English helped curb the rhetorical excesses of many young Filipino writers. In the late twenties and in the thirties there were also the short-lived publications *The Leader* and *The National Review*, and frankly literary journals *Expression*, *Story Manuscripts*, *Veronica*, *The Argonaut*, *The Quill* and *Clay*.

THE DECADE and a half, from 1927 to 1941, saw the emergence of a significant trend in local writing.

Thirty years of Filipino writing in English

There was a group of articulate writers who, professing liberalism, worked at journalism, but practised literature more. Rallying other writers they formed the Philippine Writers' League which has done so much for Philippine literature. From this group emerged several figures who in their writings have been responsible for the first discernible advance in Filipino writing. Their dominant conviction — that literature is conditioned by society — which serves as a unifying element in the history of Philippine fiction and poetry, was first implied in Rizal's introduction to his *El Filibusterismo* but was more persuasively espoused by S. P. Lopez, Federico Mangahas, Leopoldo Y. Yabes and many others.

Of this prewar group which also included the late Amando G. Dayrit, Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, the late Alfredo Elfen Litiatco and Antonio Estrada, only Lopez and the late Francisco B. Icasiano collected their works. And of these two, the former is generally recognized as having the more impassioned concern for the development of Philippine literature in English.

Icasiano who wrote on diverse subjects in the guise of an alter ego, Mang Kiko, could be very engaging, especially when he characterized his neighbors or discoursed like a sidewalk philosopher. Dr. Rotor, the range of whose interests was amazing, wrote art, musical and literary criticism and in the exercise of the last tangled with Litiatco over the alleged lack of social content in the writings of the thirties.

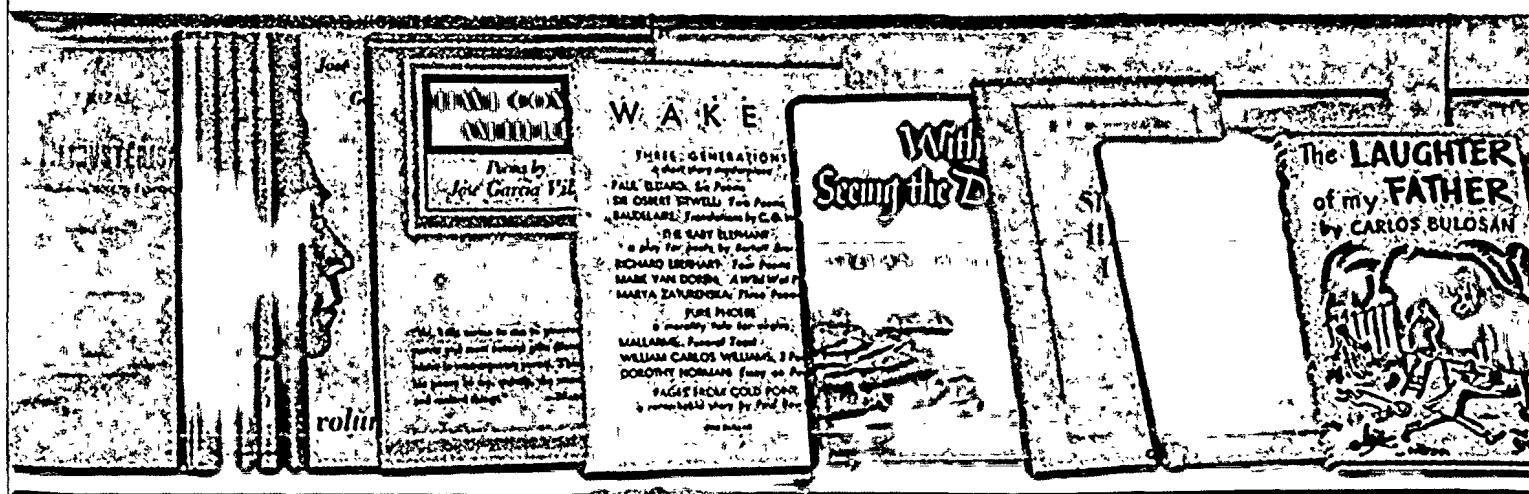
Litiatco's most pertinent critical comments may be found in his literary quarrel with Dr. Rotor. In his

AT THE SAME time, there were other writers, fully as prominent, who occupied a critical pole opposite that of the literary sociologists. There was the late Ignacio Manlapaz, who, along with Dr. V. D. Gokhale, conducted in the *Philippine Magazine* a column "With Charity to All" and flashed with sardonic wit over the whole range of political perfidies, artistic pretensions and general bad manners.

For his part, Jose Garcia Villa did the thankless chore of choosing the year's best short stories (sometimes he included poetry, essays, articles) and as late as 1949 his theory on the division of form and substance was being used as the basis of literary criticism.

If Villa was unable to proceed to finer, more relevant distinctions, it was due to inadequacy in training. Despite this lack, he has been cited for having done yeoman service for Philippine letters, because by example and through his startling ideas, he awoke an entire generation of writers to the possibilities of experiment and revolt in imaginative writing. Villa may not have been always right in his choices but he himself became the center of resistance to mediocrity and the focus of intellectual interest in fiction and in verse.

Another significant force which exercised great influence on the development of Philippine writing was the *Philippine Magazine*. It emphasized local color, directing interest to Philippine scenes and life. Sometimes, however, the effect of this emphasis was disastrous: in fiction, it cluttered the pace and pitch of the stories; in poetry it became mere ornament.



essay "Dictatorship and Literature," he cautioned against the excessively deterministic manner in which social principles are applied in the judgment of literary works.

"We are judging," he said in effect, "literature, not current events." The piece had Litiatco's stylistic qualities: sharpness and balance — the same qualities he brought to bear in judging the short stories which he scrutinized as literary editor of the defunct *Graphic*. An extremely facile writer, Litiatco made varied incursions into poetry and fiction, and even wrote a popular weekly column of critical comment. This dispersion of talent may account for the receding interest in his works, of which only one volume, the posthumous book of poems, *With Harp and Sling*, is currently available.

After these developments, the shift from naturalism to realism took place, reaching its apogee in the publication of Lopez' book of essays, *Literature and Society*; Manuel E. Arguilla's story volume, *How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife*; R. Zulueta da Costa's book of poems, *Like the Molave*; and Arturo B. Rotor's book of short stories, *The Wound and the Scar*.

In his book, Lopez insisted that the writer has a direct responsibility in a dynamic society — the writer should redirect his talent and energy towards "a red-blooded literature" and should deal with "virile people winning victories towards freedom, or of emaciated human beings enfeebled by an anti-human civilization."

Of all the ends to which the writer may dedicate his talents, Lopez asserted in the title essay of his book, "none is more worthy than the improvement of the condition of man and the defense of his freedom." He wanted every writer to have a social conscience.

Historically Villa and Lopez started with the same critical concept: the former ruling that vitality should pervade all worthwhile works of art; the latter categorizing that works of permanent value "are neither pure propaganda nor pure art but are rooted deeply in the earth of human experience." They parted company when Villa became partial to the stylistic fireworks of Francisco Arcellana and Amador T. Daguio; Lopez abetted proletarian writing.

It is apparent, however, that neither Villa's nor Lopez' interpretations are adequate. At present there is an urgent need for examining our literature in so far as it reflects the general crisis in our culture.

No one, for instance, has tried to view literature as being rooted in "the whole man and in the total human experience" or as the creation of states of experience in imaginative terms; the dramatization, as it were, through metaphor, of the meanings that lie behind actuality.

NOTWITHSTANDING the critics' failure to define positions on more inclusive human terms, our better-known writers have attempted to create an illusion of reality in their work according to their individual fashion. In general, they apply modes ranging from the lyric to the ironic. These approaches are either implied or bluntly stated in the handful of books published by Filipinos during the last three decades.

Dr. Rotor's *The Wound and the Scar* exemplifies the most distinct departure from the "local-color-as-ornament" school. One of this writer's favorite devices was the "fifth-act" method, an example of which (pointed out earlier by Litiatco) is *Flower Shop* which, by the use of hints and allusions, manages to convey the complex character of a society girl. *Flower Shop*, however, does not have the density and control of *Because I Did Not Ask, At Last This Fragrance* and *How They Transferred the Convicts to Davao*.

In these three stories, obviously based on his experiences as a physician, Dr. Rotor exhibits a breadth of humanity heretofore lacking in his previous works. In *Because I Did Not Ask*, the writer says: "...when I told you that I did not see how I could lose something I never did possess, you turned your face away. You see the scar; I saw and remember the wound." The spirit of compassion disclosed in this passage illuminates the lyric mode to which, in general, Dr. Rotor adheres. *At Last This Fragrance*, with its use of perfumes as symbol, while giving the impression of being too close to the eye and to the heart, nevertheless proves the writer's instinct for the pitch and nuance of the language.

Dr. Rotor's unerring talent in describing the configuration of a scene, a character, a place, we also find in the stories of the late Manuel E. Arguilla, N. V. M. Gonzalez, Bienvenido N. Santos, and Nick Joaquin.

Arguilla's title story, *How My Brother Leon Brought Home A Wife*, in the words of an American editor, gives "the flavor of his native islands as no other story ever read (by us)." Like Rotor, Arguilla uses the lyric approach and in his finest stories conjures Philippine pastoral scenes with fidelity. *Heat, Midsummer, The Strongest Man, How My Brother Leon* ... are idylls in the finest meaning of the term, with every shade, color and sound interacting on the frame to heighten the meaning of his subjects: courtship, love

making, or lust. By the time Arguilla wrote the group under the title *The Long Vacation*, he had added the element of humor in his stories (*Mr. Alisangco; The Maid, The Man and The Wife*).

While the last two stories were written in the pattern of the conventional narrative, Arguilla was still obsessed with the "mood" story. Strictly speaking, he was never able to write a mood story in the full sense of the term, i.e. to imply in the created mood the past and the future; to infer within the context of the situation, the probable behavior of the character, because by that time he had already shifted from the purely visual to the dramatic treatment.

For the first time, his descriptive powers, his feel for character, are put to what Lopez calls the functional uses of language (*Caps and Lower Cast, The Socialists, Epilogue to Revolt, Apes and Men and Rice*). The first story, with an over-used theme for an idea, if stiff in style is yet treated with understanding. It anticipates the irony of *The Socialists*, which fuses Arguilla's intimate knowledge of the pseudo-intellectual and his "spectatorial" attitude towards the working class. In *Apes and Men*, Arguilla dramatized his effects by the use of the monkey as symbol. Despite the compelling nature of this "strike" story, it does not come off. Its characters have a certain coldness.

MORE INTRICATE in design and more exciting are the stories of Nick Joaquin. Considered an extremely original writer by many, Joaquin has written three short novels which in treatment differ from his usual family chronicles. His first, *Antem in Four Voices*, is remarkable for having been conceived in terms of pure dialogue. A picture of the desperate life during the Japanese Occupation, its four characters are distinguished from one another through their revelatory accents.

The story line sags partly because the ideas of two of the characters who are fond of rationalizations are not well dramatized. Yet the dehumanized aspect of this work is suddenly revealed at the end because the rationalizing thief who thinks he has a conscience decides on an action which to him is right, but which to the beholder is an error and a mockery.

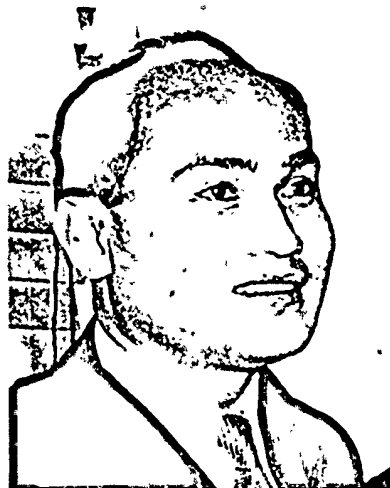
The second short novel, *Yankee Pilgrim's Progress*, is an incisive picture of the American Liberation, purporting to show "the collision of two cultures," the Filipino and the American; while the third, *The Woman With Two Navels*, is a brilliant study of human behavior.

Some critics read in the stories of Nick Joaquin the moral that goodness can be exercised whether within the fold of the church or outside it. *Three Generations*, for instance, with its tragic irony is closely affiliated with Rotor's *At Last This Fragrance* and Arguilla's *The Socialists*. While *The Woman With Two Navels*, with its pitiless portraits, possesses a resolution akin to Gonzalez' *How They Brought the Relief Goods to Lonos*.

While Joaquin uses his view of the world as the controlling idea in his stories, he never forgets that he is trying to tell a story with a dramatic situation. He had occasion to prove this in *Guardia de Honor* and in *The Woman With Two Navels*. But *Guardia de Honor*, though it ranges over a whole period of history and ceremony, is a mere exercise in style. Of the two, *The Woman With Two Navels* is the superior story, because in posing the dilemma that passion can never be extinguished, Joaquin recreates whole segments of human experience, which if marred at times by a constant probing into the self for motive and aspirations, are inextricably linked. For, indeed, Joaquin in depicting irony



Nick Joaquin



Salvador P. Lopez



Manuel E. Arguilla



N. V. M. Gonzalez

sometimes fails in delimiting his comment on the viciousness of the world and the fierceness of the relationships between God and man.

Both Joaquin and N. V. M. Gonzalez, despite dissimilarities in subject matter, adopt the same literary strategy of building their narratives around an idea, achieving depth and insight in the very act of exploration and creation. Searchers of the right word, their images are pat, irreducible. Of the two, Gonzalez is quicker at perception and at apt metaphorical ordering, while Joaquin is more impressive in the control of key-attitudes.

A Gonzalez story which parallels *The Legend of the Dying Wanton* by Joaquin is *Far Horizons* with its "ghostly" surprise ending.

This story comes after the first two tales in the collection *Seven Hills Away* which, written in the Chekhovian tradition, derive their worth only from their simplicity. It is followed by the almost flawless idyll *The Planting*. This story does not conform to the traditional story of dramatic situation, but comes through because of its rhythmic and imagistic strength.

In a sense, the protagonists in the story are fighting the elements so that the future of the *onga*, the son, can be assured. This, therefore, anticipates the cutting realism of the next three stories: *Owl in the Moon*, *Hunger in Barok*, and *Mare in the Corn*, all of which attack the problem of the feudalistic, land system in the Philippines.

The remarkable delineation of character in *Hunger in Barok*, especially of the landowner, Mang Cesar, is evident in *Pare Lucio* and *The Old Priest*. Pare Lucio is not so well-rounded a character as could be wished but the story as a whole is a foretaste of the irony and compassion of *The Old Priest*.

The last story in the volume is *The Happiest Boy in the World*. Because of its indirection and quietness, its condemnation of the feudal land system becomes more telling.

Between the concluding ironic paragraph of *The Happiest Boy in the World*, and that of the most recent Gonzalez story, *Where's My Baby Now?*, one finds a growing passionate concern for the moral life of Filipinos.

EQUALLY well-regarded but not nearly as influential are Carlos Bulosan, who has written a sensitive autobiography, *America is in the Heart*, and a volume of humorous stories, *The Laughter of My Father*; Stevan Javellana who wrote a well-praised novel, *Without Seeing the Dawn*; "Colonel Yay" (pseudonym of Yay Marking) who has written an autobiographical account of the Resistance, *The Crucible*; Juan Cabrerero Laya who has two novels, *His Native Soil* and *This Barangay*, to his credit; Carlos Quirino and Jose M. Hernandez, who have each written a biography of Dr. Jose Rizal; Alfredo Q. Gonzalez, who wrote a book of essays; and E. Aguilar Cruz, the only working art critic in the country whose criticisms are notable for wit and perception.

There are other prose writers who, despite a thinness of output, seem to be capable of greater performance. These include Bienvenido N. Santos, who has published several sensitively written excerpts from his novel of Filipino life in the United States, *Hurt Men*, and whose published poetry has been acclaimed; Estrella D. Alfon, who won a Commonwealth Literary Contest award in 1940 in the short story; Delfin Fresnosa, who has three unpublished novels of admirable scope and power; C. V. Pedroche, who, rare in this group, writes



A. B. Lillanco



Carlos Bulosan



Arturo B. Rotor

stories in a comic and compassionate spirit; Consorcio Borje, whose volume of stories *The Automobile Comes to Town* won the 1941 Commonwealth Literary Contest award in fiction; Francisco Arcellana; Jim Austria; Fidel de Castro; Nita H. Umali; and Teodoro M. Loesin.

A MAJORITY of the writers previously mentioned have, in their time, written poetry. Among these, Jose Garcia Villa, despite his early preoccupations as a short story writer (his first published volume is *Footnote to Youth*, a collection of stories) and literary arbiter, holds a commanding position. His first book of poems, *Many Voices*, was published in 1933; his second, *Poems by Doveglion*, won a Commonwealth Literary Award in 1941 and contained poetry, which possesses, a local critic suggests, "the sorcery of suggestive ambiguity, the mystery of the simulated truth, the fascination of the tangential argument, the magic of the idea wrapped in poetical mists"; and finally, two volumes published in the United States, *Have Come, Am Here* and *Volume Two*.

Have Come, Am Here, the finest of his four books, has received high praise from British and American critics. Though limited in range (he speaks only of love, the myth of the artist, or religious ecstasy), Villa achieves an intensity in his poems that has rarely been matched by other Filipino poets. His best poems, even as they give out luminous fire, sound magical as bells.

Villa overshadowed if not obliterated the other poets who started at the same time as he did. A few wrote one or two good poems: the late Guillermo Castillo, the finest *vers librist* then; Trinidad Tarrosa-Subido whose love poems are as passionate as they are daring; R. Zulueta da Costa whose satiric book, *Like the Molai*, won for him the Commonwealth Literary Award in poetry in 1940; and Angela Manalang-Gloria whose *Poems 1950* has been praised, somewhat unduly, for its exquisiteness and its poignancy.

Today, the practice of poetry in the Philippines is an unrewarding one. Bienvenido N. Santos and Nick Joaquin, Amado Unite and Toribia Maño, G. Burce Bunao and Carlos A. Angeles, Oscar de Zuñiga and T. D. Agcaoli, have continuously published in the local magazines but have received comparatively little attention. All are represented in the two post-war poetry anthologies so far published in the Philippines; not one has a book of poetry to his name.

ONE OTHER phenomenon should be noted here. The only equivalents of literary magazines in the Philippines are *Sands* and *Coral* of Silliman University and the *Literary Apprentice*. The first is the organ of an alert and talented group, headed by the Tiempos (Edith and Edilberto) and the *Ferías* (Rodrigo T., and Dolores S.) which has produced some remarkable writing in the last four years. The second, generally acknowledged as the journal of U.P. writers, graduate and resident, also opens its pages to outsiders.

In one of the latter's recent issues, it was charged that "freshness has disappeared in contemporary Philippine writing and has not been replaced by any noticeable growth in perception." An answer to this may well serve as a general indication of the status of current Filipino literature: the charge is true only insofar as it refers to the overwhelming mediocrities who shamelessly flood the local weekly journals with worthless stuff, published without any regard to the public sensibility. The charge is repudiated by the handful of writers who have, over the years, made us keenly aware of the Philippine scene, which, even as it is treated in local terms, assumes the character of the universal. #

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H. R. Ocampo, *ANCESTORS*. *Private coll.*

by Nita H. Umali

NATIVE VERSIONS

IN SPITE of the sweltering heat of a March day this year, crowds flocked to a one-acre automobile show room in Port Area, Manila, to look at paintings—more paintings than in any single postwar exhibition. Spectators smiled, frowned, or stood in silent wonder. Expressions changed as they wandered from room to room. There was no need for explanations of the qualifying labels tacked at the entrance to each room: conservative could be understood; modern was the pictorial crossword puzzle with no dictionary to supply the meaning.



A. E. Litalco



Carlos Bulosan



Arturo B. Rotor

stories in a comic and compassionate spirit; Consorcio Borje, whose volume of stories *The Automobile Comes to Town* won the 1941 Commonwealth Literary Contest award in fiction; Francisco Arcellana; Jim Austria; Fidel de Castro; Nita H. Umali; and Teodoro M. Locsin.

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10-16-51

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DIRECTOR, FBI

7/31/50

SAC, SEATTLE *NR*

X CARLOS BOULSON
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

In connection with the investigation of violations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, information was developed that [] b7D
[] had information concerning LOUIS TARUC, said to be the leader of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands, to the effect that the Communist revolution in the Philippine Islands would start in 1951.

[] was contacted and he advised that in June of 1950 he was in Los Angeles, California, visiting at the home of subject at 3000 Hyperian Avenue, Los Angeles 27, California. [] advises that BOULSON who is a free lance writer and a member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles, California, []
[] LOUIS TARUC, leader of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. []
[]

[] advised that he was amazed that the prophecy of TARUC was so accurate. [] stated that BOULSON stated to him, [] that he, BOULSON, [] Communist Party in America. BOULSON also []
[]
[] BOULSON told []
[]
[]

[] stated that BOULSON said to him that he, BOULSON, []
[] also stated that BOULSON made some mention that CHRIS MENSALVAS, PONCE TORRES and ERNESTO MANGAOANG are close contacts of BOULSON in Seattle and might be sent by BOULSON to the Philippine Islands when the Communist revolution takes place. According to [] TARUC was absent from the Philippine Islands for several months. [] states that BOULSON indicated that when TARUC was not in the Philippine Islands he had been taken aboard a Russian submarine to a conference in Russia.

JPM:h2
100-0
cc: Los Angeles

afford this a preference

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AUG 4 1950
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8-9-50
ad*

DIRECTOR FBI, from SAC SEATTLE
Re: CARLOS BOULSON, IS-C

7/31/50

b7D

[redacted]
[redacted] suggested that if he were furnished with funds to proceed to Los Angeles, California, and had enough money to live on while there for a short time, he would visit subject's home and [redacted] TADCO and other leaders of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands, [redacted]
[redacted] No encouragement was given to [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he had previously furnished this information to a representative of [redacted]
[redacted]

This information is for the enlightenment of the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office, and for such if any action the Bureau and the Los Angeles Office deem necessary in the premises.

510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
August 22, 1950

100-32735

Mr. Michael D. Fanning
Postmaster
Los Angeles, California

Re: ~~CARLOS~~ CARLOS BULOSON,
Also Known As Carlos Boulson
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Attention: Mr. Charles E. Dunavant
Assistant Superintendent

Dear Sir:

The above captioned individual formerly resided at 3000
Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles 27, California, where he rented from
Mrs. R. M. Griggs.

It would be appreciated if you would furnish this office
with the forwarding address of BULOSON.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

HEW:pam
100-32735

100-32735-2

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER

OFFICE No. 81100

United States Post Office

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
INITIALS AND DATE

LOS ANGELES 52, CALIF.

CD:jip
August 25, 1950

Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street, Rm 900
Los Angeles 13, California

Your file 100-32735
Re: CARLOS BULOSON, aka
Carlos Boulson
3000 Hyperion Avenue

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request of August 22, 1950, you
are advised that on June the 10th the above had moved to 938
South Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles 6, California.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. FANNING,

100-32735-2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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AUG 25 1950	
LOS ANGELES	

White | R/W

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 19, 1950

SAC, LOS ANGELES

CARLOS DULOSAN, WAS.
Carlos Duloson, Carlos Doulson
SECURITY MATTER - C

By letter dated July 31, 1950 addressed to the Bureau and entitled "CARLOS DOULSON, INTERNAL SECURITY - C", the Seattle Office advised that information had been received from [redacted] concerning DULOSAN. b7D

Informant had stated that DULOSAN was a free lance writer and member of the Communist Party in Los Angeles and that DULOSAN [redacted] LOUIS TARGO, Leader of the Communist Party in the Philippine Islands. [redacted] DULOSAN [redacted] DULOSAN while informant was visiting DULOSAN's home at 3000 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, in June of 1950.

Subject had also told informant that he, subject [redacted]

DULOSAN also [redacted] stated that [redacted]

Subject also told informant that [redacted]

Investigation at 3000 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, reflected that subject's true name is CARLOS DULOSAN. Subject and his wife were stated to have "gone up North" and no longer reside at this address.

The records of the U. S. Post Office at Los Angeles reflected that subject's mailing address was changed from 3000 Hyperion Avenue to 933 S. Ardmore, Los Angeles.

Inquiry at this address concerning subject was made with negative results. Through Mr. JOSEPH MARCHESSANO, formerly residing at this address and now residing at 5309 W. 127th Place, Hawthorne, California, and a patrolman with the Los Angeles Police Department, it was ascertained that subject's mother-in-law, Mrs. M. I. CHUDS, resided at 933 S. Ardmore.

100-32735

HEW:ldb 111

cc: Seattle

Portland

San Francisco (Info.)

Post
9-20-50
100-32735-13

[redacted]
[redacted] whose identity must be concealed in subsequent reports,
resides at [redacted]
and highly recommended Mrs. CHUBB as a source of information concerning
subject, stating that Mrs. CHUBB did not approve of her daughter, MARJORIE,
having married subject. She explained that Mrs. CHUBB acted as nurse and
guardian for the two girls of MARJORIE, the issue of her first marriage.
Mrs. CARSON further advised that MARJORIE had been married three times,
the marriage to subject being her third.

b7D

On September 13, 1950, [redacted] was interviewed
at her current residence, [redacted] Los Angeles, and advised that
subject's last known address, according to a letter postmarked August 21,
1950, was 1345 Thirteenth Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. She exhibited
another letter addressed [redacted] by subject postmarked August 17,
1950 at Seattle, which letter showed subject's return address as the Inter-
national Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Local 7-C, 213 Main Street,
Seattle 4, Washington. This letter had not been received by [redacted] who
had departed for Seattle the day prior to the letter's arrival.

b7D

[redacted] advised that the last word she had received [redacted]
[redacted] was a telephonic communication on about September 6, 1950, saying
[redacted] leave Seattle in the very near future and
might stop off in San Francisco to try to obtain a job on the San Francisco
Chronicle.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] subject formerly resided
at 3000 Hyperion and upon subject's departure for Seattle [redacted]
[redacted] departure for Seattle [redacted]
[redacted]

Among the references concerning subject appearing in the files of
this office is one contained in the report of SA H. A. KING dated March 24,
1941 at Portland, Oregon and entitled "Committee for the Protection of
Filipino Rights, West Coast Filipino Commission, Communist Party, USA,
Internal Security - C". This report sets out a report rendered by Detective
WALTER B. ODALE, Portland Police Department, Red Squad. This report stated
that a "general check-up of Filipino membership of the Communist Party, USA,
in the Pacific Coast will be the task of the following comrades who will be
responsible for their discussions and their reports will be submitted not
later than February 15, 1939 to Comrade CARLOS BULOSAN, P. O. Box [redacted],
Hollywood, California". Among the "following comrades" listed was the
name of CARLOS BULOSAN. This, according to the report, was a direct quota-
tion from a directive issued by the West Coast Filipino Commission of the
Communist Party which directive also called for the formation of a "united
front political organization named the Committee for the Protection of
Filipino Rights".

LA 100-32735

In this report CARLOS BULOSAN was described as being the Commission Secretary of the West Coast Filipino Commission, Communist Party, USA.

The following description of subject and his wife was obtained

b7D

[REDACTED]

Name:	CARLOS BULOSAN
Age:	40
Height:	5'
Weight:	90#
Build:	Small
Race:	Filipino
Color:	Brown
Characteristics:	Very sickly; alcoholic

Name:	MARJORIE PATON BULOSAN, aka Marjorie Irene Bulosan, Marjorie Irene Anderson, Mrs. Nelson Anderson Mrs. Carlos Bulosan Marjorie Irene Bulosan
Age:	33
Race:	White
Height:	5' 3"
Weight:	135#
Hair:	Red (dyed)
Born:	Chicago, Illinois, December 11, 1916
Characteristics:	Nervous temperament; alcoholic

Since subject's last known residence was in Seattle, the Seattle Office is requested to ascertain subject's present whereabouts through contact under pretext with the above residential address in Seattle and through other appropriate sources.

The Portland Office is requested to furnish this office any further information concerning subject contained in its files in addition to that set forth in report of SA KING referred to above.

LA 100-32735

A copy of this letter is being furnished the San Francisco Office for its information since [] advised that subject may apply for a position with the San Francisco Chronicle. b7D

Contact is being maintained by this office with [] who has promised cooperation concerning the furnishing of information on subject's activities and whereabouts.

DIRECTOR, FBI

September 20, 1950

SAC, LOS ANGELES

CARLOS BULOSAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re: airtel September 19, 1950.

On September 20, 1950, [redacted] b7D
Los Angeles, telephonically contacted SA H. EDWARD WHITE of this office and
advised that she had received a letter from [redacted] subject's
wife, yesterday, giving the forwarding address for subject and his wife as -
1346 13th Avenue, South Seattle, Washington. [redacted] pointed out that
this was in variance with the address previously furnished agent which address
was - 1345 13th Avenue, South Seattle.

The letter further disclosed that subject and his wife planned to
remain in Seattle for about two weeks before returning to Los Angeles.

HEW:MBH
100-32735

CC: SEATTLE
CC: PORTLAND
CC: SAN FRANCISCO (INFO)

ES

mj

100-32735-5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles

DATE: September 21, 1950

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: CARLOS BOULSON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 100-370827

Re Seattle letter dated July 31, 1950.

Los Angeles will institute immediate and thorough investigation concerning Boulson.

Seattle should furnish Los Angeles with any further information received.

cc - Seattle

100-32735-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

SEP 25 1950

White

Director, FBI

October 20, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

CARLOS DULOSAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-370827)

Re Mylet September 20, 1950 and Bulet September 21, 1950, which Bureau letter instructed that Los Angeles institute immediate and thorough investigation concerning subject and that Seattle furnish Los Angeles with any further information received.

On October 6, 1950, [redacted] Los Angeles, who has previously furnished information concerning the subject, [redacted] as reflected in referenced Los Angeles letter, telephonically advised that she had heard nothing further from [redacted] subject since information furnished [redacted] on September 20, 1950. b7D

On October 19, 1950, [redacted] telephonically advised that she had received a letter from [redacted] subject's wife, on October 18, 1950, and that subject [redacted] according to this letter were still residing at 1346 13th Avenue, South Seattle, Washington. [redacted] further advised that according to this letter the return of subject and his wife to Los Angeles was apparently being delayed due to lack of available funds to pay for the expense of their return. She noted that [redacted] had stated that she might have to send for her winter coat indicating a possibly lengthy stay by subject and his wife in Seattle. She further stated that [redacted] would not leave Seattle without being accompanied by [redacted]

The above information is furnished the Seattle Office to aid in their investigation of subject's activities.

HEW:IFT
100-32735
cc: Seattle
Portland
San Francisco (Info)

Rock
A

Rm

100-32735-7

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE:

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE

July 18, 1950

SUBJECT: ~~CARLOS BOLUSAN~~
SECURITY MATTER - C

39-32-14710

On July 7, 1950, MERRILL R. VINSON, Chief, Investigation Section, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Seattle, made available to this office a memorandum dated June 30, 1950, from the Officer in Charge, Immigration & Naturalization Service, Stockton, California, to the District Director I&NS, Los Angeles, stating that subject resides at 3002 Hyperion Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Information concerning him is set out as follows:

Referral/Consult

No other information is available to I&NS in Seattle. A copy of the above mentioned memorandum is being furnished Los Angeles.

WCT/hg
100-0
cc: San Francisco
Attachment to LA

100-32735-10

~~100-32679-3~~
~~100-32735-486~~

SEARCHED <i>CV</i>	INDEXED <i>PB</i>
SERIALIZED <i>CV</i>	FILED <i>CV</i>
JUN 21 1950	
LOS ANGELES	

b6
b7C

See ex. 2

info 2

Handwritten signature

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles

FROM : SAC, San Francisco

SUBJECT: ~~CARLOS BOLUSAN~~
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 7-25-50

39-32-14710 100-23595-486
39-32-14710

Re Seattle letter 7-18-50 to Los Angeles carbon copy of which was forwarded to San Francisco.

It is believed the individual mentioned in Paragraph 3 as LUIS TARUCK is LUIS TARUC.

It should be noted that MIKE QUEEN mentioned in the letter is in reality MIKE QUIN, now deceased, whose widow, MARY QUIN, nee MARY RYAN, resides at Olema, California where she has been reported as active in the Olema Publishing Company, an enterprise established to republish QUIN's book, "The Big Struggle" and other similar literature. QUIN prior to his decease was an active Communist writer.

The only reference to CARLOS BOLUSAN in the San Francisco indices is the appearance of his name in a letter dated 5-21-43 from Lt. Colonel BORIS T. PASH, the chief of Counter Intelligence Branch, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, San Francisco, which letter pertained to suspected members of the Sakdalista, a Filipino labor organization then believed to be pro-Japanese. Colonel PASH's reference to the subject of this letter stated that CARLOS BOLUSAN, alias ~~Avrilio Bolusan~~, then the leader of the ~~Sakdalista Party~~ with headquarters in Los Angeles, had a brother, ~~UNIPPER BOLUSAN~~, who was then under contract to write for the Saturday Evening Post.

No further action is contemplated in this matter.

WWR:mah
100-0

cc: Seattle

100-32735-11

10/2/50
Opened
5-2-50
ad

LA 00

Open 100-~~32735-11~~ 79-4
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JUL 27 1950
FELLES
Assign

Pull 100-23595-486 (+485)

39-32-14710

put in new file

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles *100-32679*

FROM : SAA, H. EDWARD WHITE *HW*

SUBJECT: *CARLOS BULOSON
aka. Carlos Boulson
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-32735-12
DATE: August 22, 1950
100-32735-19-5

SEARCHED <i>HW</i>	INDEXED <i>HW</i>
SERIALIZED <i>HW</i>	FILED <i>HW</i>
AUG 22 1950	
<i>DAV</i>	

On August 11, 1950, the resident of 3000 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, was contacted and interviewed by the writer under appropriate pretext.

* This unidentified individual advised that he was the brother-in-law of Mrs. R. M. GRIGGS, owner of the property, who is presently employed on the swing shift at Douglas Aircraft Company.

This man advised that there was no individual by the name of BOULSON known to him to have previously resided at this address. He volunteered the information that a CARLOS BULOSON had, until about three months ago, resided at this address but was now "up North" at an unknown location with his wife. BULOSON was described as being a free lance author and newspaper man, forty years of age and a Filipino. According to this individual, BULOSON has written for the "Saturday Evening Post" and other magazines recently.

It is noted that Mrs. GRIGGS' home telephone number is NOrmandie 33680.

The indices of this office reflect that JOE BULOSON is the subject of file number 100-3717 entitled "JOE BULOSON, et al - INTERNAL SECURITY - R", which file was closed by the report of Special Agent ALLEN H. SMITH dated July 11, 1941. This file reflects a report from the Los Angeles Police Department dated June 25, 1941, which sets forth information concerning CARLOS BULOSON, undoubtedly identical with the subject.

On August 18, 1950, Special Agent WILLIAM JOHN NOLAN, JR. contacted from whose files the following information concerning the subject was obtained:

The "Daily Peoples World" of September 1, 1944, Page 3, in the column entitled "Rambling Around L. A." by MARY SANG, stated that "Famed Filipino writer (CARLOS BULOSON) finished autobiography in twenty-eight days in peace of Iowa cornfields...will return here middle of September after two weeks stay at Hotel New Yorker..."

The "Daily Peoples World" of April 25, 1944, on Page 5, set forth an article entitled "Photo of CARLOS BULOSON" and stated that "Voice of the Philippine People--CARLOS BULOSON--knows whereof he writes." In this article by MARY SANG, it was stated that BULOSON came to the United States in 1931 at the age of fifteen. He joined the "labor movement" in 1934 and was a leader in the Filipino Independent Union until 1936 when the Congress of Industrial Organizations offered them membership. He began writing in 1940 and has had articles published in New York in the "New Republic", "New Masses", "Town and Country" and more recently in the "Saturday Evening Post". He has also published books of poetry.

HW
HEW:pam

100-32735 *pam*

closed
10-25-50
ad
mar

100-32735-12

100-32679-5

b6
b7C

LA 100-32735

[] An address for BULOSON (no date given) was, according to []
[] 1026 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

b7D

Confidential information received by [] on June 10, 1942, from one JACKSON, Investigator of the United States Civil Service, reflected that JACKSON had received information from FRANK LOPEZ, publisher, with offices at 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, that the subject had told LOPEZ that he, the subject, was a member of the Communist Party and had been for several years. The subject was listed as formerly residing at 1714¹/₂ Temple Street, Los Angeles.

It is noted that the issues of the "Daily Peoples World" discussed above are available in the files of []

510 S. Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
September 28, 1950

Mr. Michael D. Fanning
Postmaster
Los Angeles 52, California

Attention: Charles E. Dunavant
Assistant Superintendent

Dear Sir:

In connection with an official investigation it would be greatly appreciated if you would furnish any forwarding address of Carlos Bulosan also known as Carlos Boulson and Avriilo Bulosan, formerly of 3002 Hyperion Street, Los Angeles, California.

In reply please refer to our file 100-32679.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
Special Agent in Charge

100-32679
JHD:LFT

100-32735-13

~~100-32679-6~~

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

United States Post Office

LOS ANGELES 52, CALIFORNIA

CD:jip

October 4, 1950

Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street, Rm 900
Los Angeles 13, California

Your file 100-32679 *
Re: CARLOS BULOSAN, aka,
Carlos Boulson and
Avrilio Bulosan *
3002 Hyperion Street

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your request of September 28, 1950, you
are advised that the above person-named has moved to 938 South
Ardmore Avenue, Los Angeles 6, California, as of June 10, 1950.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Fanning

MICHAEL D. FANNING,

100-32735-14

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 5 - 1950	
F. B. I. LOS ANGELES	

Post 94
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b7C

100-32679

b6
b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SAC, LOS ANGELES

DATE: October 26, 1950

SAC, PORTLAND

CARLOS EULOSAN, Was.

SECURITY MATTER - C

Los Angeles file 100-32735

Reurlet dated September 19, 1950.

Portland indices contain no record of subject other than report referred to in your letter. RUC.

JDR:htr

100-7413

100-32735-15

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 27 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
White	

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/30/50

SAC, SEATTLE

CARLOS EULOSAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-370827)

The purpose of this communication is to advise the Bureau that the above named subject continues to reside at 1346 13th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. At this address he is residing with PONCE TORRES, an official of Local 7-C of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union.

[redacted] Local 7, United Agricultural and Packing House Workers of America, which organization does not have locals in Seattle at the present time, was contacted and he advised that the above named subject is closely cooperating with the officials of Local 7-C (cannery workers local) affiliated with the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. This informant states that subject prepares circulars and other literature for the said local.

b7D

According to the informant, subject at the present time is without funds. The informant related that subject was desirous of leaving Seattle, Washington, but was unable to do so because of his financial condition.

[redacted] whose identity should be protected by an appropriate symbol, stated that subject was an associate of many writers of left wing tendencies in Hollywood, California. The informant could not identify any particular writer with whom subject was associated in California. The informant states that as a result of the subject's association with Hollywood writers of unknown identity, he was encouraged to become a writer. Under the tutelage of Hollywood writers subject, according to the informant, has prepared articles for the "Saturday Evening Post" and is the author of several books, the titles of which were suggested to him, so the informant states, by Hollywood writers. This informant has no knowledge of the identity of any of the associates of the subject in California, nor could he furnish the writer with any specific information as to the nature of subject's activities in Seattle, Washington, other than that he is being used by the officials of Local 7-C in preparing circulars and other literature for the members of Local 7-C of the ILWU.

The writer searched the indices of the Seattle Public Library and ascertained that subject is the author of the book entitled, "America Is in the Heart", which volume was published by the firm of Harcourt,

JPM:hz

100-20689

cc: Los Angeles (100-32735)
San Francisco

100-37735-16

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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NOV 2 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White

DIRECTOR FBI, from SAC SEATTLE
Re: CARLOS BULOSAN, was., SECURITY MATTER - C

10/20/50

Brace & Company in 1943. The fly sheet of this book reveals that subject is the author of the following books.

"Letter from America"
"Chorus for America"
"The Voice of Eataan"
"The Laughter of My Father"

The book entitled, "America is in the Heart", is in the nature of an autobiography of the said subject. In this book it appears that subject has been the associate of persons connected with the Communist Party. A thorough review of the book by subject entitled "America Is in the Heart" has not been made at this time. However, it is noted that in the final chapter of the book that subject states, "I glanced out of the window again to look at the broad land I had dreamed so much about, only to discover with astonishment that the American earth was like a huge heart unfolding warmly to receive me. I knew that no man could destroy my faith in America that had sprung from all our hopes and aspirations, ever."

[redacted] stated that he believed that it would be possible to probably induce the above named subject to act as an informant, although he had no specific reason other than that from the general contents of subject's books it would appear that he might be inclined to be an opportunist and would if he thought it for his own best interest, cooperate with the government in connection with the activities of Communists in this country. b7D

The Bureau is requested to authorize this office to conduct a discrete interview with subject for the purpose of determining his attitude in the matter of cooperating with the Bureau. It is believed that a safe contact could be had with him by using that approach to talk to him about the books which he has written, it being well known that as far as Filipinos are concerned, they are quite susceptible to any manifestation of appreciation for their accomplishments. It is believed that such an interview with the subject might be exceptionally productive in that it would be possible to use subject as far as Filipino activities are concerned, all along the west coast of the United States.

Director, FBI

November 3, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

CARLOS DULCAN
SECURITY MATTER -- C
(Bureau File 100-370327)

Re: October 20, 1950.

It is noted that by letter dated July 13, 1950, the Seattle Office advised this office, with a copy to San Francisco, concerning CARLOS DULCAN. This letter contained substantially the same information as set forth in Seattle letter to the Bureau with copies to this office dated July 31, 1950, entitled "CARLOS DULCAN".

On October 31, 1950, as the result of information furnished this office on October 30, 1950, by [redacted] it was ascertained that subject and his wife are currently residing at the El Rey Hotel, 6th and San Pedro Streets, Los Angeles, California, in Room 154. Informant's coverage of subject's activities in this hotel has been established. b7D

It is requested the Seattle Office furnish the Los Angeles Office with information developed concerning subject's activities while in the Seattle area in order that a complete report concerning subject may be submitted by the Los Angeles Office.

LMW:cmo
100-32735

cc: Seattle

*Posted
11-3-50*

(Handwritten signature/initials)

mf

100-32735-17

DIRECTOR, FBI

November 14, 1950

SAC, Los Angeles

CARLOS BULOSAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-370827)

Re Seattle letter, dated October 30, 1950 to Bureau and mylet, dated November 3, 1950.

Seattle letter requests authority of the Bureau to interview subject to determine his attitude in the matter of cooperating with the Bureau.

Los Angeles letter of November 3, 1950 reflects subject's current residence in Los Angeles.

On August 28, 1950, [redacted] advised SA WILLIAM J. McCAULEY that although he is acquainted with Communistic activities in Hollywood, he had never heard of subject and could furnish no information concerning him. b7D

On September 15, 1950, [redacted] whose identity should be concealed in reports, [redacted] and who has been used as a source of information concerning Filipino activities by this office, advised that he had known subject personally for years, but did not consider him a social acquaintance. While subject has a reputation, according to [redacted] among the Filipinos in the Los Angeles area for being a Communist, [redacted] was unable to furnish specific information to verify such a reputation.

On September 20, 1950, it was ascertained that the Los Angeles records of ZIO contain no information concerning subject.

On November 8, 1950, [redacted] whose identity should be concealed in reports, [redacted] advised that he had known subject for a number of years, and although he had heard rumors that subject was supposed to be a member of the Communist Party he discounted these rumors stating that if subject were a Communist he was certain that he, [redacted] would know about it. He pointed out that subject had written some articles for the "Daily People's World" (a West Coast Communist newspaper) in 1942 and 1943, and expressed the opinion that this was the cause of the rumors concerning possible Communist activities on the part of the subject.

In view of the above information and since subject is currently a resident in Los Angeles, this office reiterates the request of the Seattle Office for authority from the Bureau to interview subject discreetly.

HEW:bjh
100-32735
cc: Seattle

bjh *me*

100-32735-19

Rm

DIRECTOR, FBI

11/24/50

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

CARLOS BULCSAN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau File 100-0-370,527)

Reference is made to Seattle letters to the Bureau dated 10/30/50 and 11/16/50 wherein the Seattle office has requested authority to interview BULCSAN for the purpose of determining his attitude in the matter of cooperating with the Bureau.

In the latter letter, the Seattle office stated that BULCSAN had departed from their area and may be in California, possibly in Stockton.

The Bureau is requested to advise San Francisco whether or not Bureau authority is being granted to interview BULCSAN in accordance with referenced Seattle letter.

No action is being taken regarding this matter pending advice from the Bureau.

JLS/ml

100-32043

cc: Los Angeles (100-32735)

Portland

100-37735-21

2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 24 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C.

DATE: December 8, 1950

On November 8, 1950, in connection with the American Legion Program, Mr. JOHN SAMSON, Commander of American Legion Post #464 (Philippine Post), 510 North Bunker Hill, Los Angeles, was interviewed and questioned concerning his knowledge of subject's activities.

SAMSON advised he had known subject for a number of years but as far as he knew there was nothing "subversive" about the subject. SAMSON knew that BULOSAN had written articles for the Daily Peoples World in Los Angeles, during 1942 and 1943. He expressed the opinion that BULOSAN was not active in Communist Party circles nor was he a Communist Party member, stating that if such had been the case he would have known about it as he, SAMSON, is closely associated with Philippine activities in Los Angeles.

SAMSON stated that he was in close personal contact with the subject about two years ago during a visit of then President QUERINO of the Philippine Islands, at which time BULOSAN had covered QUERINO's activities in Los Angeles.

Indefinite
12-8 On the same date [redacted] of the above described American Legion Post was interviewed and advised that subject has two brothers, JOSEPH BULOSAN and AURELIA BULOSAN. According to [redacted] AURELIA went to the Philippines about two years ago and was supposed to have contacted the "Hucks" as a representative of some unknown organization in Los Angeles. b7D

[redacted] described the "Hucks" as presently infiltrated by local Filipino Communist Party members. The leader of the "Hucks" is LOUIS TARUC. TARUC, according to informant, is a graduate of a college in Russia. [redacted] did not know whether or not the subject was personally acquainted with TARUC.

HEW:jam
100-32735

100-32735-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 9 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C.

DATE: December 9

On December 1, 1950, ^{*}Mr. C.A. TODD, Assistant Manager of the Rey Hotel, 511 - Sixth Street, Los Angeles, telephonically contacted this office to advise that subject and his wife were checking out of the hotel during afternoon of December 1, 1950.

Subsequently, Mr. GROSS, Manager of the hotel, telephonically contacted this office at 7:30 P.M. on 12/1/50 and advised that it had been ascertained from subject, that his forwarding address was 1562 Queens Road, Los Angeles, California.

HEW:jam
100-32735

100-32735-23

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 9 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 12, 1950

SAC, SEATTLE

CARLOS BOLOSAN, wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau file 100-370827)

100-32735*
100-17242*

According to the letter of the Los Angeles Office dated November 3, 1950 and the letter of this office dated November 16, 1950 in the above captioned matter, please be advised that Mr. CORNELIO BRIONES, president, local 77, United Packing House Workers of America, CIO, Seattle, Washington, advised that he was acquainted with subject while he was in Seattle, Washington; that while subject was here he functioned as publicity director for Local 7-C (Cannery Workers) International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and seemed to be a close associate of ERNESTO MANGAONG, president, Local 7-C, ILWU, who is presently held in custody awaiting action on deportation charges which have been placed against him. Mr. BRIONES advises that subject is a heavy user of alcoholic liquor and at social affairs he over indulges to the extent that he becomes inebriated.

[redacted] of known reliability, advised that on September 2, 1950, subject was present at a meeting and social affair sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress to raise funds for the defense of the Filipino labor leaders who have been taken into custody by the Immigration authorities looking toward their deportation because of Communist activities. This meeting was held in the home of PONCE TORRES at 1346 13th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. At this affair, a book, the title of which the informant did not know, of which subject is the author, was raffled as part of the fund raising of the defense of the Filipino labor leaders. b7D

Mr. VINCENT NAVEA, manager, Aloha Cafe, who is well acquainted in Filipino circles and knows subject, advised that the only activity that he knows of that subject engaged in was subject's activity in connection with Local 7-C, ILWU as publicity director. Each day Mr. NAVEA advises that subject would report to the office of 7-C and perform whatever duties he had to handle and that in the evenings subject would move about socially and attend various social affairs. There is no further information concerning any other activity engaged in by subject in this area other than as is set forth herein below:

Mr. TRINIDAD ROJO, Pan Amerasian Importing Company, Smith Tower, advises that the book entitled "America is in the Heart" is in the nature of an autobiography of subject. It is believed that this volume, as well as the other volumes listed in the letter of this office dated November 16, 1950, will be found in the Los Angeles Public Library. Mr. ROJO advises that the book just referred to gives a pretty detailed account of subject's activities.

By this letter, this matter is being Referred Upon

of Origin.

JPM:fd

100-20689

cc: Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 16 1950	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White 1511

100-32735-24

SAC, LOS ANGELES

December 12, 1950

SAC, PORTLAND

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
INTERNAL SECURITY - PI

On December 9, 1950, PIO DEL PILAR V. SORIANO, who was a member of the Communist Party in 1938 and chairman of the Citizens Committee for a Civil Rights Ordinance in Portland in 1950, was interviewed by agents of this office, it being noted that SORIANO has previously given signed statements regarding his Communist activities and associations to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Portland.

When questioned regarding the Hucbalahap movement in the Philippine Islands, SORIANO advised that the group was formed by those advocating Communism and that he had no knowledge regarding any activities of this group in the United States. He stated, however, that during a recent visit to Portland, CARLOS BULOSAN of Los Angeles had appeared to be very well versed in Asiatic affairs and stated that it seemed to him that BULOSAN received information regarding Communist aims in Asia in advance of the local newspapers. For this reason SORIANO suspected that BULOSAN might have some contact with the Hucbalahaps in the Philippine Islands. SORIANO was unable to provide any additional specific information.

100-7523
JDR:JH

O-1 (survived) 1/14/51
O-2 (und. and) 1/17/51 R

cc 105-0

100-32735-25

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 15 1950	

DIRECTOR, FBI

December 12, 1950

SAC, PORTLAND

PIO DEL PILAR V. SORIANO, Was.
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bufile 100-18662

Reurlet 11/10/50.

On December 9, 1950, the subject was interviewed at the Portland Division by SA [redacted] and J. DONALD LEE. He was found to be cooperative and substantiated information regarding Communist Party members with whom he associated in 1938 and provided information regarding various meetings of the Citizens Committee for a Civil Rights Ordinance in 1949 and 1950.

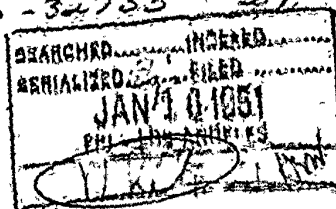
b6
b7C

SORIANO provided no additional information not already incorporated in signed statements which he has given to Inspector [redacted] Immigration and Naturalization.

During the course of the interview SORIANO stated that CARLOS BULOSAN, of Los Angeles, is believed by him to be in contact with the Huchalahap movement in the Philippine Islands. SORIANO advised that he bases this observation upon comments made by BULOSAN during a recent visit to Portland. According to SORIANO, BULOSAN appeared aware of Chinese aims in Asia prior to such aims being discussed in the newspapers.

It is contemplated that SORIANO will be interviewed again in the near future for detailed information regarding individuals who may presently be active in the Communist movement. A report will be submitted upon completion of the next interview.

100-7032
JDR:JH



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles

DATE: January 11, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN, was.
CARLOS BULOSON
CARLOS BOULSON
SECURITY MATTER - C
Los Angeles file 100-32735 ✓
Portland file 100-7032
Bureau file 100-370827

For your information and the completion of your files there is being furnished herewith one copy of a memorandum from Portland to the Bureau dated December 12, 1950, which pertains to subject.

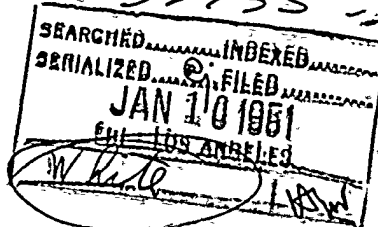
The Los Angeles office is office of origin in this investigation and in the future should receive all pertinent information concerning subject.

Enclosure

cc: Seattle

cc: San Francisco

cc: Portland



TO: SAC

DATE: February 27, 1951

FROM: SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER-C.

Referral/Consult

HEW: jam^{am}
100-32785

100-32735-31

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 28 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Cul

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE

SUBJECT

CARLOS BULOSON

ALIASES

ADDRESS

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

- ☐ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main File
☐ Restricted to Locality of

Consolidate to report
 SA H E L White
 dated 100-32735
 rpt dated 1-30-51

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

Carlos Bulosan

100-32735-A

100-3717-3

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

Ident -
Ident

consolidated
 6-12-51
 JKB

Searched by

Clerk

Agent

Squad

References Reviewed by

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 28 1951	
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100-32735-32

INDICES SEARCH SLIP

TO CHIEF CLERK:

DATE

9/14

SUBJECT

CARLOS BULOSAN

ALIASES

ADDRESS

DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH

Exact Spelling

☒ All References☐ Subversive References☐ Main File☐ Restricted to Locality of

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

FILE & SERIAL NO.

REMARKS

✓ 100-13718-21

Ident. ^{per 934 p. 19}

✓ 100-1-18474-127

Ident. "

✓ 100-1783-1 p. 9/11

Ident.

✓ 100-5377-176 p. 32, 33

Ident. "

✓ 100-1783-7 P. 6

Ident.

✓ 100-21514-2

Ident. "

✓ 100-4278-1 p. 2

Ident.

✓ 100-19432-5

Ident.

✓ 100-13482-44

Ident. "

✓ 100-15732-38 p. 7

Ident. "

✓ 100-13482-87

Ident. -

✓ 100-18474-127

Ident.

~~100-17292-21~~

✓ 29-32-14716

Ident.

✓ 100-17292-121

Ident.

✓ 100-23958-123 p. 9

Ident. "

✓ 100-17292-21

Ident.

✓ 100-17292-27, 44, 45

Ident.

✓ 100-17292-20

Ident.

✓ 100-0-52852 ~~copy up~~

✓ 100-20564-30

Ident. "

Searched by

Clerk

Agent

Squad

References Reviewed by

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO. 100-20659

REPORT MADE AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 20 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/9, 14/51	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH P. MacFARLAND js
TITLE 100-32735* CARLOS EULOSAN			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

PONCE TORRES, Executive Board member, FTA, Local 7-C, has been identified as former member Communist Party, who is active in Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. Northwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is a branch of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which has been identified by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 9835, as a subversive organization.

- BUC -

DETAILS:

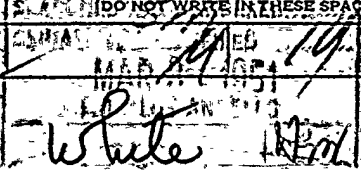
PEDRO M. BAUTISTA, member Local 7, FTA, on May 17, 1949, furnished a signed statement to Inspectors [redacted] and [redacted] U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Seattle, identifying PONCE TORRES as being a member of the Cannery Workers Branch of the Communist Party during 1938 and 1939. BAUTISTA stated that he observed PONCE TORRES present at meetings of the Cannery Branch of the Communist Party during 1938 and 1939, at the home of LEE BLUE, located on 9th Avenue in Seattle, Washington.

b6
b7C

Mr. ALFREDO T. FAJARDO, NP Hotel, Seattle, Washington, former member of Local 7, FTA, in a signed statement to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, on June 3, 1949, identified PONCE TORRES as being in attendance at Communist Party meetings at which FAJARDO was also present. FAJARDO furnished his statement to the two Immigration officials just mentioned.

FAJARDO and BAUTISTA are of unknown reliability.

100-32735-34

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="text-align: center;">  White </div>
6 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles 3 - Seattle		

SE 100-20689

T-1, of known reliability, advised that during 1949 and 1950 he observed PENCE TORRES at many meetings sponsored by the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This informant advises that the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born is the branch of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in the Northwest section of the United States.

The American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 9835, as being a Communist front organization. This designation was made by the Attorney General on May 27, 1948, and on September 21, 1948.

T-1 advises that the officers of the Northwest Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in the state of Washington are members of the Communist Party.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SE 100-20689

INFORMANT PAGE

T-1:



b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE, 1/30/51, Los Angeles.

DIRECTOR, FBI

March 31, 1951

SAC, ANCHORAGE

CARLOS BULOSAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Referral/Consult

Under date of March 28, 1951, this office received a letter from Major R. D. MELCHER, U. S. Air Force, Office of Special Investigations, Fort Richardson, Alaska, the pertinent portion of which is quoted hereafter:



These data are being forwarded to the Bureau for its information.

100-0
JMW:HCW

100-37735-36

Q

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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APR 21 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White *W.M.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SM-C

DATE: April 25, 1951

On this date, [redacted]
Los Angeles, telephone [redacted] was telephonically contacted by
the writer. Her identity should be concealed at her own request since
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant advised that subject and his wife continue to
reside at 123 N. Manhattan Pl., Los Angeles as previously reported.
Subject continues to be sickly and does not work. He is supported
by his wife who works. Informant was not interrogated about [redacted]
[redacted]

Informant stated that subject has completely changed
in his attitude and makes no statements of an inflammatory nature
concerning politics or other controversial matters. She stated that
some time ago subject came to her house and got out some boxes she
did not know where there and proceeded to destroy their contents.
She stated that the contents appeared to be articles and other
writings not of a personal nature.

Subject told informant that "none of my old friends
know where I am" and that he had severed all connections with them.
Informant stated he did not name any of these friends and that she
did not know them.

Informant stated that any information coming to her
attention would, if of interest to this office, be promptly
furnished.

HEW
100-32735

O-1 (swag) 4/23/51
and by 5/15 4/28/51 d
(Bufile 100-370827)

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APR 25 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

100-32735-36

510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California
April 30, 1951

100-32735

Mr. Michael D. Fanning
Los Angeles 52, California

ATTENTION: Mr. Charles E. Dunavant
Assistant Superintendent

Re: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-370827)

CARLOS BULOSAN
123 North Manhattan Place
Los Angeles, California

x

100-32735
HEW:MRB

eh
R. B. HOOD

Reason for mail cover: To ascertain whether subject has extensive correspondence and with whom since subject is reported to be engaged only in writing (of an unknown nature) and not active.

LB

100-32735-37

Office of
Postmaster

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Los Angeles 52, California

MDF:QWJW:jip
May 2, 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
510 South Spring Street, Room 900
Los Angeles 13, California

Your file: 100-32735
Re: CARLOS BULOSAN
123 North Manhattan Place

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request of April 30, 1951,
a thirty day mail cover has been placed on the above.

Information will be forwarded to you daily, or as
received at this office.

Sincerely,

Michael D. Fanning
100-32735-38

MICHAEL D. FANNING
Postmaster.

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 3 - 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LAPO
2/7/51
2,000

Director, FBI

May 18, 1951

SAC, Los Angeles

CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 100-370827)

On May 17, 1951, Mr. ~~MARTIRES~~ M. MONOSCO, 959 Adobe Street, Los Angeles, of unknown reliability, furnished SA H. EDWARD WHITE of this office the information set forth below. It is noted that Mr. MONOSCO is editor of a Filipino monthly newspaper, "Laging Uno" (Always First). The indices of this office contain no derogatory information on MONOSCO.

MONOSCO advised that he had recently talked with subject BULOSAN who had told him that he, BULOSAN, was in touch with LUIS TARUC, leader of the Communist Huks in the Philippine Islands.

BULOSAN stated that TARUC was last known to be residing in the town of Arayat, Pampanga, Philippines, near Luzon.

BULOSAN stated that he was going to obtain a statement from TARUC "to his people" to be published in the Filipino press in the Los Angeles area.

Since this office is not familiar with the current facts concerning the desirability of locating TARUC, the information furnished by MONOSCO is being forwarded to the Bureau at this time.

HEW:LL
100-32735
Air Mail

ST 100-32735-39

FD-5
(12-1-49)

CHARGE-OUT SLIP

DATE 8-1-52

ENTIRE FILE _____

CLASS

NUMBER

LAST SERIAL

SERIALS

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OF

100-32735

Sent to Seattle with

CLASS

FILE NUMBER

FD-128

LA

LOCATION

SPECIAL AGENT

Rpt by SA White
5-19-51.
el

RECHARGE

DATE _____

FROM _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: June 5, 1951

On May 30, 1951, [redacted]
[redacted] Los Angeles, furnished the information set forth below.
[redacted] is of unknown reliability and his identity should be
concealed at his request.

b6
b7C
b7D

He stated that he had been telephonically contacted by subject during the morning of May 30, 1951, at which time subject had invited him for dinner at subject's residence, 123 North Manhattan Place, Los Angeles. [redacted] attended and stated that he was introduced to DOROTHY BABB [redacted]. Subject and his wife were present. There was no talk of any "movement."

BABB was introduced as the sister-in-law of JAMES HOWE, cameraman, and conversation for most of the evening, according to [redacted] concerned JOHN BRIGHT, described as a scenario writer of whom [redacted] had never heard.

DOROTHY BABB, [redacted] stated, is manager of a Chinese restaurant, the Ching Howe, on Ventura Boulevard.

On February 3, 1951, SA [redacted] by telephonic pretext communication with this restaurant at 11836 Ventura Boulevard, ascertained that SONORA BABB was manager of the restaurant. SONORA BABB is allegedly the wife of HOWE and SONORA and DOROTHY are sisters.

[redacted] stated that subject and his wife occupy one room with a small kitchen on the second floor of a rooming house, the entrance to which is on the side of the building.

[redacted] described DOROTHY BABB as follows:

Age	37 years
Race	White
Hair	Blond
Complexion	Blond
Height	5'5"
Build	Large
Weight	165 lbs.
Marital Status	Single.

HEW:cfr
100-32735
cc: 100-29197 (DOROTHY BABB)
100-28025 (JAMES HOWE)
100-20293 (SONORA BABB)
100-34700 (JOHN BRIGHT)

100-32735-41

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: June 5, 1951

b7D

On May 15, 1951, [redacted]
Los Angeles, of unknown reliability, and whose identity should be concealed in subsequent reports, was interviewed by the writer.

[redacted] stated he knew subject, having known him for a number of years, but not intimately. He stated that subject had contacted him April 28, 1951, "to see him about something important."

[redacted] telephonically contacted subject during the interview and subject told [redacted] to call him at 10:00 a.m. on May 16, 1951, at which time a meeting place would be designated. Subsequently on May 15, 1951, [redacted] advised the writer that he had the following telephone number for subject in addition to the one in the possession of this office: Normandy 29762.

The writer telephonically contacted this number under pretext and ascertained that it was located at 635 North Madison, Los Angeles. The woman who answered the phone stated that she was MARJORIE BLANCO, landlady of 633-635 North Madison Avenue. She stated that the telephone Normandy 29762 had been put into the residence of D. ALCANTARA, a Filipino who occupies a room at that address. She stated this Filipino has resided at the address a short time but was not there then since the place was being redecorated.

On May 17, 1951, [redacted] advised that he had met subject on the evening of May 16, 1951, as previously arranged at the home of subject, 123 North Manhattan Place, Los Angeles (crisscross directory reflects this to be the residence of WILLIAM HEFTER, telephone Granite 9073.)

Subject was waiting for [redacted] and without entering the house they proceeded to a nearby bar on Beverly and Western where they talked from 8:00 p.m. to about 10:00 p.m. Subject told [redacted] that the present address of LUIS TARUC, Philippine leader of the Huks in the Philippine Islands, is Arayat, Pampanga, Philippines, near Luzon. Subject stated that he had

HEW:cfg
100-32735

100-32735-42

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eng

LA 100-32735

a letter from TARUC in which TARUC stated he needed a pair of shoes size 7½. Subject did not state he had received this letter directly from TARUC however.

[] stated that subject was very friendly and [] exhibited to the writer a handwritten letter which subject had given [] to introduce him to HUGH BRYSON in San Francisco (100-21608.) This letter is as follows:

b7D

"Dear Hugh:

"Introducing a good brother friend, []
[] in Los Angeles. Please give courtesy.

"Carlos Bulosan

"Mr. Hugh Bryson,
86 Commercial Street, S.F."

[] stated that subject asked him if he wanted to join the "movement" stating that there are conferences twice a month in Los Angeles. Subject wants informant to meet "two important people in the movement" but did not say where or when such a meeting would take place.

[] explained that subject thought [] traveled to San Francisco in connection with his newspaper work and for this reason gave him the letter of introduction.

Subject told informant that he would make arrangements to have informant meet these people and would contact informant in the near future. Subject also contemplates getting a signed original message "from TARUC to his people" which informant is to print in his newspaper, "Laging Uno."

During this meeting on May 16, 1951, BULOSAN gave [] the following literature:

1. A mimeographed letter dated April 23, 1951, on the letterhead of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, 80 East 11th Street, New York, New York. This letter furnished information concerning the "recent arrest of Mr. AMADO HERNANDEZ and other well known Filipinos." HERNANDEZ is described as a "Manilla City Councillor and the President of the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO.)" The letter refers to a report issued on April 10, 1950, by the "Allied Labor News" which, it is

LA 100-32735

stated is enclosed.

Also enclosed with the letter is a copy of the "Bell report on the United States economic survey mission to the Philippines." The letter bears the stamped signature of MAUD RUSSELL.

2. Mimeographed report dated April 10, 1950, and also bearing the date April 10, 1951, 401 Broadway, New York 13, New York. This report describes "the story of the sudden arrest and detention without trial in a Manila concentration camp of labor leader AMADO V. HERNANDEZ and dozens of other progressives in the Philippines..." It was stated that this arrest took place on January 26 (1951.)

3. A leaflet entitled "Are the Philippines Really Free" published by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, New York City, which leaflet is described as being "an analysis of the Bell report on the Philippines."

These three items were identified by the writer and also bear the mark of [redacted] who declined to initial or sign his name thereon. They have been made exhibits in subject's file.

b7D

13 Filipino union men face death penalty

MANILA, P.I., June 18—The corrupt Quirino government moved today to put 13 leaders of the Congress of Labor Organizations on trial for their lives.

The labor leaders were charged with attempting to "overthrow" the Quirino government which has been shaken repeatedly by charges of graft and subservience to the U.S. The group included Amando Hernandez, Manila city councilor and CLO president. Hernandez has been in prison since January.

The CLO emerged as the major labor federation in the Philippines after liberation from the Japanese. As CLO representative at international labor gatherings Hernandez made the acquaintance of progressive union leaders in the U.S.

The indictment alleged that Hernandez and his colleagues were guilty of "carrying out a rebellion and committing murder, arson and robbery."

The CLO was outlawed by the Quirino government some time ago. The attempt to put its leaders on trial, with possible penalties of death or life imprisonment,

was seen as a further step to crush the rising popular opposition to the Quirino regime.

A major step in this direction took place last month at a trial

in Manila of 10 Filipino leaders charged with aiding Hukbalahap liberation forces which have been sparking the demands of Filipino peasants for land.

Six of them were sentenced to death, creating a precedent for similar treatment of the 13 labor leaders.

Charges against them were similar to those lodged against the labor leaders. They were charged with "rebellion with multiple murder, arsons and robberies."

The court declared that the Hukbalahap, now known as the People's Liberation Army, was leading "an armed revolution to overthrow the government of the Philippines."

DAILY PEOPLES
WORLD
LA EDITION
6-19-51
P.1

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
JUN 20 1951
FBI - LOS ANGELES

100-37735-43

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER -- C

DATE: June 15, 1951

Report of the writer dated May 19, 1951, refers to the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO); the National Chairman of which subject was allegedly in collaboration in preparation of Communist propaganda.

The files of this office contain no reference to this organization.

With reference to the CLO, the May, 1951, issue of Political Affairs contains an article on page 54 by HENRY NEWMAN entitled "The Stake of the American People in Philippine Independence." Page 56 of this article states that "Prime delegates (of American imperialism) have been the National Peasants Union (PKM) and the Congress of Labor Organizations. (CLO)"

Page 64 of this article under the heading "The Philippine Labor and Progressive Movements" states "The upsurge of the workers at the end of World War II however brought about the organization of a progressive labor center, the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO) comprising 100,000 workers (both industry and agriculture) and affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. The struggles of the CLO to raise wages and improve working conditions have challenged the efforts of Wall Street to maintain the super exploitation of the Filipino workers. The Government has answered these organizing efforts by banning strikes and picketing and virtually outlawing the CLO whose officers have jailed and in some cases murdered. The strike of the railroad workers last year for example was crushed by the use of tanks and other military equipment. Despite all persecution the CLO has continued its militant fight for peace, democratic rights and independence." The article went on to describe the National Peasants Union (PKM) and reference should be had to this article for information on this union.

The above information is set forth to further identify the CLO in connection with Philippine activities in the Los Angeles area.

HEW:CFG
100-32735

100-32735-44

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

100-3740

REPORT MADE AT ANCHORAGE, ALASKA	DATE WHEN MADE 6/23/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 22/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. MORELAND
TITLE CARLOS BULOSAN			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant Anchorage T-1, a representative of another governmental agency, who furnished the original information that subject has corresponded with the National Chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations using name JULIE, has had no additional information regarding the subject.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant Anchorage T-1, a representative of another governmental agency, who furnished the original information to the effect that CARLOS BULOSAN, using the name JULIE, had written a letter to "VICTOR", identified as AMADO V. HERNANDEZ, National Chairman of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations, and who furnished the information that this letter reflected collaboration between HERNANDEZ and the subject in the preparation of Communist propaganda for subsequent publication in periodicals widely read in the Philippines, advised that no additional information is known at this source concerning this matter other than that which has been previously furnished.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES										
		100-32735-15										
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (100-370827) 3 - Los Angeles (100-32735) 8 2 - Anchorage 1 sent Seattle 8-1-52 GAD		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEARCHED.....</td> <td>INDEXED.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SERIALIZED.....</td> <td>FILED.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">JUL 7 1951</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">FBI - LOS ANGELES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>WGP</td> </tr> </table>	SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....	SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....	JUL 7 1951		FBI - LOS ANGELES		White	WGP
SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....											
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JUL 7 1951												
FBI - LOS ANGELES												
White	WGP											

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AN 100-1740

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT Anchorage T-1: Lt. Col. Edwin A. Hartley,
Director of OSI, Alaskan Air
Command, Elmendorf Air Force
Base, Alaska.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Lt. Col. HARTLEY advised that his office received their information concerning CARLOS BULOSAN from paragraph 2N of a summary of subversive and intelligence data dated March 7, 1951, which was prepared by OSI Far East Air Forces Army, Post Office Box 925, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California. He stated that a complete report covering this matter would be available through the Office of Special Investigations, Headquarters, U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C.

Four copies of instant report are being designated for the Los Angeles Office in the event distribution is desired to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

LEAD

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

At Los Angeles, California

Will consider the advisability of requesting OSI, U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C., to furnish complete information concerning CARLOS BULOSAN.

REFERENCES: Anchorage letter to Bureau dated March 31, 1951.
Report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE (A), dated 5/19/51
at Los Angeles, California.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 8/3/51

On May 2, 1951, Mr. IVAN CAZIER, Clerk, Postmaster's Office, U. S. Post Office, Los Angeles, telephonically contacted the writer with reference to a mail cover placed on the subject. He advised that he had recalled previous information concerning subject which he wished to furnish this office.

Upon checking his records, he found that subject had rented Post Office box 1464 at the Main Post Office in Los Angeles from June 25, 1942 to February 3, 1949. His residence and business address, according to these records, was 1026 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles. On September 27, 1948, a forwarding address was shown for subject as being 110 South El Dorado Street, Stockton, California.

Following the termination of the rental of this box, a forwarding address for subject as of March 21, 1949, was listed as 947 West 6th Street. Mr. CAZIER stated that all mail received for subject addressed to the Post Office Box, mentioned above, would, as a matter of course, be forwarded to the West 6th Street address.

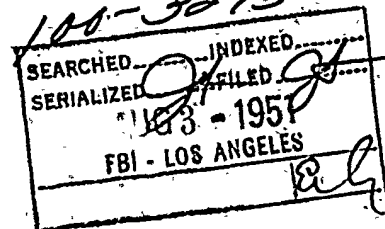
References given by subject at the time he obtained this box were:

~~X~~ DOROTHY BABB, 1562 Queens Road, Hollywood, California.
~~X~~ LAMBERTO MALINAC, 128 Weller Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

On May 29, 1951, the writer was telephonically contacted by [redacted] Los Angeles. [redacted] advised that he had not heard from subject to that date. He stated that subject had told him that he, BULOSAN, knew every Filipino Communist on the west coast and wanted [redacted] to join "the world movement". While subject was saying this, subject drew a large "C" on the table where they were talking. [redacted] stated he would contact the writer in a few weeks to furnish any further information in his possession.

b7D

HEW:JAJ
100-32735
cc: 100-29197 (DOROTHY BABB)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 105-1397

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 24 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/20, 26; 7/18, 23 8/1, 3, 6-8/51	REPORT MADE BY JAMES O. NEWPHER JON:bar
TITLE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 advised CARLOS BULOSAN directed letters to "LUIS" and "VICTOR," which, according to T-1, might possibly be LUIS TARUC and VICTOR HERNANDEZ, Philippine Huks. Also advised that HERNANDEZ may have visited PEDRO HOLLONDA while in the United States. Correspondence between BULOSAN and LUIS and VICTOR set out. T-2 advises BULOSAN stated he was in contact with LUIS TARUC. T-3 advises BULOSAN sought employment with Philippine government in the United States in 1947. BULOSAN reportedly a heavy drinker. THOMAS OGDEN AMELIA employed Justice Department 2/28/42 to 4/4/46. Background data set out.

- P -

O-1 Surep 10/8/51
am. Rep by 10/31/51 8

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant T-1, a foreign source, believed to be reliable, in February, 1951, advised that on December 1, 1949, CARLOS BULOSAN directed a letter to "LUIS", possibly LUIS TARUC, prominent Huk leader in the Philippines, and on the same day he directed a letter to "VICTOR", possibly VICTOR HERNANDEZ, described as a Huk by T-1.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (64-200-239) (2-Los Angeles (105-855) Xp 11 2-San Francisco (105-882) (Info) 1-Philadelphia (105-614) (Info) 2-Seattle 3-Washington Field		<div>105-855</div> <div>AUG 27 1951</div> <div>OS ANGELES</div> <div>b6</div> <div>b7C</div> <div>File Stripped</div> <div>SERIAL</div> <div>Initials</div> <div>Date 2/27/73</div>	

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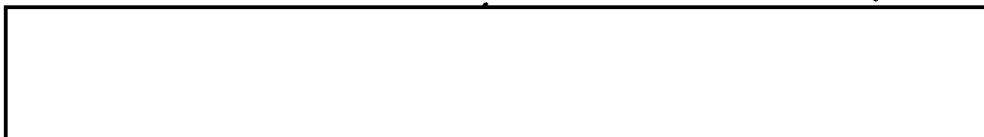
100-32735-47

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Philadelphia office inasmuch as THOMAS OGDEN AMELIA, mentioned in this report, resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

T-1 ALBERTO RAMOS, as reflected in Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated April 6, 1951.

T-2



b7D

T-3 ABELARDO L. VALENCIA, Press Attache, Philippine Embassy, Washington, D. C.

T-4 California Department of Motor Vehicles, as reflected in Los Angeles letter to Bureau dated May 14, 1951.

LEADS

SEATTLE FIELD OFFICE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Will review Immigration and Naturalization Service records on C. D. MANSALVAS, ERNESTO MAGACANG and GEORGE DUMLAO, to ascertain circumstances surrounding their possible deportation.

Will ascertain background, associates and activities of MANSALVAS, MAGACANG and DUMLAO to determine if they are assisting the Philippine Huks.

Will report all background information on KENNETH HOWARD and his wife, and their activities and associates relative to assistance to the Huks.

LOS ANGELES FIELD OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will ascertain background, activities and associates of CARLOS BULOSAN relative to his assistance to the Philippine Huks.

SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Should determine the present activities and contacts of PEDRO HOLANDA, Riverbank, California, and through available sources determine if he is assisting the Huk movement in the Philippines.

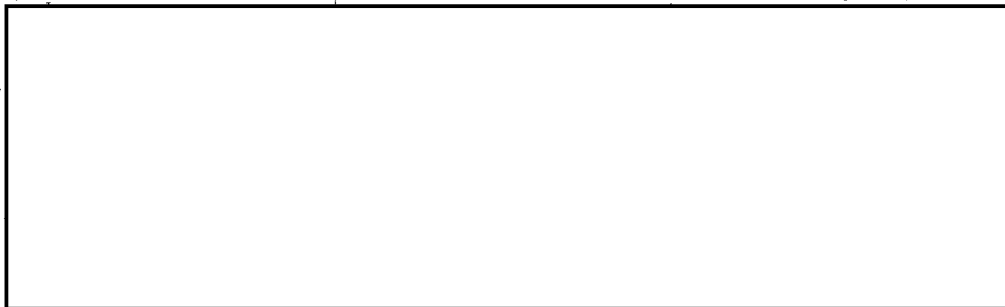
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will maintain contact with available sources for additional information on this case.

Will review service record of PEDRO HOLANDA, and also check records of G-2 for information concerning HOLANDA.

REFERENCES:



Referral/Consult

Director, FBI (100-370327)

Oct. 31, 1951

SAC, Los Angeles (100-32735)

CARLOS LULOGAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

X It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

— The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME CARLOS LULOGAN

ALIASES _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN XCOMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) Intelligence MovementTAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE Filipin SEX MaleDATE OF BIRTH April 12, 1921 PLACE OF BIRTH Dinacran, Magaritan, Central Luzon, Philippine Islands

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Employed - writer

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 123 North Manhattan PlaceLos Angeles, CaliforniaENC: 1
100-32735

Encls.

Handwritten: New Request
Sent to [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

100-32735-48

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, LEO

November 6, 1951

ON LOS LHOZM
Security Matter-C

~~100-32735~~ *

+ many refs.

Relet Los Angeles to Bureau dated October 26, 1951.

b7D

[redacted] described in relet as [redacted]

Source by this office.

[redacted] and frequently used as a Confidential

[redacted] is presently out of the city, but will be interviewed when available in accordance with relet.

VW:bxw

100-1397

cc: Los Angeles

100-32735-51

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV - 9 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White

Security Index card approved and prepared, two copies attached. Place description and photograph on reverse side of geographical card. Cards should be filed in your Security Index.

FD-122
(1-2-51)

Director, FBI (100-370327)

Oct. 31, 1951

SAC, Los Angeles (100-32735)

CARLOS DULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

TRANSMIT TO *Los Angeles* OFFICE

X It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME CARLOS DULOSAN

ALIASES _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN X

COMMUNIST X SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) Hukbalahap movement

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE Philippine SEX Male

DATE OF BIRTH April 12, 1921 PLACE OF BIRTH Dinacon, Pangasinan, Central Luzon, Philippine Islands

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

Unemployed - writer

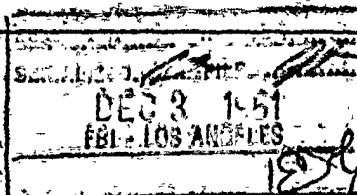
NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 123 North Manhattan Place

Los Angeles, California

MAIL
100-32735

Encls. (6)



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, Los Angeles (100-32735)

DATE: November 30, 1951

FROM : Director, FBI (100-370827)

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reurlet 10-26-51 and WFO letter 11-6-51.

By letter dated 10-29-51 captioned "Communist Activities In Philippine Islands, Internal Security - R and PI" you were advised that State Department clearance had been obtained for your office to contact Doroteo Vite, Philippine Vice Consul in Los Angeles.

Clearance has also been obtained from the State Department for your office to contact Sofronio V. Abrera, Philippine Consul in Los Angeles. This contact, as well as the contact with Vite, should be handled by an experienced agent in such a manner as not to result in any embarrassment to the Bureau.

[redacted] mentioned in your letter. appears to

[redacted]

b7D

a confidential source of information of the Washington Field Office. The Washington Field Office is requested to interview [redacted] and endeavor to obtain from him the information requested in referenced Los Angeles letter.

CC - [redacted]

100-32735-53

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC - 5 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
White	1 Bm

search

DIRECTOR, FBI 100-370827

✓
November 28, 1951

SAC, SEATTLE 100-20689

*100-32735**
CARLOS BULOSAN
Security Matter - C *try.*

Reference Los Angeles Report dated October 31, 1951.

The following sources of information failed to reveal the name of FLO GONCAGA:

Seattle City Directory
Seattle Telephone Directory
Seattle Credit Bureau
Seattle Police Department
King County Sheriff's Office
Local 77 CIO Cannery Workers Union
AFL Fish Cannery Workers Union

The records of the King County Marriage Bureau and their Divorce records failed to reveal the name of the subject, his wife or the name of BEN ESPANOL. RUC

RBH:yj

cc: Los Angeles, ~~100-32725~~

100-32735-55

SEARCHED <i>h</i>	INDEXED <i>h</i>
SERIALIZED <i>h</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
DEC - 3 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White *KM*

TO: SAC

DATE: 12-4-56

FROM: SA H. Edward White

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SM - C

FILE NO: 100-32735

Bufile 100-370827

Section 87C, 3b(4), Manual of Instructions, directed the description and photograph should be placed on the reverse side of the Security Index Card. In regard to the photograph, the most recent one should be used if there is a choice. A review of the subject's file reflects there is ~~is not~~ a photograph of the above-captioned subject available for placing with the Security Index Card. (If more than one photograph is available, the Agent handling the investigation should indicate the photograph to be used.)

A review of the subject's file also reflects the following to be the most complete and current description of the subject, which description should be placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card at the time it is made up:

- (1) Name and Aliases: CARLOS BULOSAN
- (2) Sex: M
- (3) Race: PHILIPPINO
- (4) Age: BORN 4/12/21 - Philippines
- (5) Residence:
- (6) Height: 5'2
- (7) Weight: 98
- (8) Build: slight - *done*
- (9) Hair: Blk.
- (10) Eyes: Blk.
- (11) Complexion: Brown -

100-32735-56

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 3 - 1956	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
<i>White</i>	

- (12) Scars and Marks: *walks with noticeably limp -
high cheek bones -*
- (13) Peculiarities:
- (14) Occupation: *writer -*
- (15) Marital Status: *married -*
- (16) Immediate Relatives (including the number of
minor children):
*wife - Margaret -
brothers - ~~Joseph~~ Joe & Aurelio*
- (17) Nationality: *Philippine*
- (18) Country of Birth: *Philippines -*
- (19) Fingerprint Classification:
- (20) FBI or Police Number:
- (21) Criminal Record, showing sources:
- (22) Social Security Number:
- (23) Seamen's Certificate Number:

Check following:

Should subject be tabbed for Detcom (), Comsab ().

VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION ON SECURITY INDEX CARD

MEMORANDUM

RE: *Carlos Bulosan*This Office File *100-32735**Byfile 100-370827*

The following is the most recent residence address, place of employment and employment address of the above subject as contained on the subject's security index card.

Residence: *123 No. Manhattan Pl.
L.A.*

Employment: *Unemployed - writer*

Address:

Remarks:

*165-
photo* *yes*

It is requested that the residence address of the subject, place of employment and address of employment be verified and the proper notation be made below:

Residence: *Same*

Employment: *Same*

Address:

Verified by: *SA H E L White*

Method of Verification:

Date: *4/18/54*

The security index card on this subject should be revised if any changes are noted above.

100-32735-62

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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APR 15 1954	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White *Wm*
Seary *W*

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: 5/12/52

FROM : SA H. EDWARD WHITE (100-32735)

SUBJECT: CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

On April 18, 1952, [redacted]
[redacted] Los Angeles, California, telephone
[redacted] was telephonically contacted by the writer for
current information concerning [redacted] the subject.

b7D

It is noted that [redacted] has previously
furnished reliable information on the subject and has
requested her identity be concealed.

She stated the subject, in her opinion, is no
longer an alcoholic, and seemed to have straightened out,
physically and mentally, considerably in the past few months.
She stated the subject had been extremely ill, adding that
she suspected he had cancer. The subject's wife [redacted]
[redacted] works occasionally at various secretarial jobs.

[redacted] stated she knew nothing concerning
the citizenship of the subject or as to where the subject and
[redacted] had been married. She stated she merely took
their word for the fact that they are married, and that she
had never seen documentary proof of it.

She stated the subject and his wife continue
to reside at the address previously furnished by her on North
Manhattan Place, one block South of Beverly. She did not
know the telephone number of the subject.

HEW:mcb
100-32735

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 12 1952	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

100-32735-63

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370327)

May 27, 1952

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-32735)

CARLOS DULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

On April 18, 1952, [redacted]

[redacted] and whose identity should be concealed at her own request, telephonically advised SA H. EDWARD WHITE of this office that subject, in her opinion, was no longer an alcoholic and seemed to have improved considerably physically and mentally in the last few months. Subject had been extremely ill and [redacted] suspected he had cancer. She stated that the Philippine Consul in San Francisco had contacted subject on several occasions during the past few months, and expressed the opinion that subject was doing some writing for the San Francisco Consulate. She was not certain as to the name of the consul, but felt that as a result of these contacts subject had strived to improve himself.

b6
b7C
b7D

A non-identity inquiry at the Philippine Consulate in Los Angeles elicited the information that BENIGNO BIDLAON was the Philippine Consul in San Francisco.

The San Francisco Office, after examination of its indices and if no reason exists to the contrary, is requested to secure Bureau authority to interview BENIGNO BIDLAON for information in his possession concerning subject. Efforts should be made to ascertain the current citizenship status of subject as well as possible verification of his place of marriage, which reportedly was Seattle, Washington.

HEW:IGL
CC to San Francisco (100-32349)

[Handwritten signature/initials]

*Posted
5-27-52
RM*

[Handwritten mark]

100-32735-64

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370327)

June 26, 1952

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-32849)

CARLOS EXLOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Los Angeles let to Director May 27, 1952.

The indices of the San Francisco Office were checked for the name of BENIGNO BIDLACAN, Philippine Consul in San Francisco, with negative results. Permission is requested to interview Mr. BIDLACAN, as suggested in referenced letter, for information concerning the subject.

LHJ:emo

REGISTERED

cc: Los Angeles (100-32735)

100-32735-65

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 28 1952	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
white	SM

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370827)

SAC, SEATTLE (100-20689)

CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

7/10/52

100-32735-*

On July 8, 1952, [] a source of information of the Seattle Office, related that CARLOS BULOSAN is presently residing with CHRIS MENSALVAS at 1174 Franklin Avenue, Seattle, Washington. It will be noted that MENSALVAS is a Security Index subject of the Seattle Office.

b7D

[] informed that BULOSAN was in Seattle allegedly for the purpose of writing a Union year book for the Cannery Workers Branch of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union.

Inasmuch as it is not known what BULOSAN's present status is with the Los Angeles Division, this matter is furnished only for information.

RUC.

RHW:BB
REG.

cc: Los Angeles (100-32725) (Reg.)

100-32735-66

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 14 1952	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

White

Director, FBI (100-370827)

August 1, 1952

SAC, Los Angeles (100-32735)

CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

The captioned individual has been the subject of a security investigation by this office. The Seattle Division has verified the permanent presence of the subject in its division as residing and working at the addresses listed below. The Seattle Division is being considered the new office of origin.

Residence Address: 1174 Franklin Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Business Address: 1174 Franklin Ave., Seattle, Wash.
(reportedly writing a Union Yearbook
for the Cannery Workers Branch of the ILWU).

Check the following applicable statements:

- ☒ This individual has been the subject of a Communist Index Card.
- ☒ This individual is the subject of a Security Index Card.
- ☐ (The Bureau is requested to make the appropriate changes in the Security Index at the Seat of Government. The Division should affix the addresses reflected above and the appropriate case file number.)
- ☐ This subject was tabbed for Detcom.
- ☐ This subject was tabbed for Comsab.
- ☐ This subject was carried as a Key Figure or Top Functionary.
- ☐ Handwriting specimens have been furnished to the Bureau.
- ☐ A photograph has been furnished to the Bureau.

The following pertinent items are being forwarded to the new office of origin with its copies of this letter:

☒ Security Index Cards

Serials (specify)

Los Angeles report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE, 5/19/51.

Anchorage report of SA JAMES T. MORELAND, 6/23/51.

San Francisco report of SA WILLIAM E. DENT, 1/3/52. b6

Washington report of SA 2/5/52. b7C

Washington report of SA 3/22/52.

HEW:AAD

KWICK

cc: Seattle Division (Enc.) (100-20689)

San Francisco (100-32849)

100-32735-68 over

Route to Hearings

Two photos of subject taken from 4/25/44 issue of Daily People's World.

(See report of SA JAMES B. NEWPHER, 8/24/51 at Washington entitled Communist Activities in the Philippine Islands, IS-R, copy of which was received by Seattle).

1 (Summary Report will follow)

The first of these is the fact that the subject of the investigation is a person who is known to be a member of the Communist Party. This is a fact which is not in dispute. The second is the fact that the subject of the investigation is a person who is known to be a member of the Communist Party. This is a fact which is not in dispute. The third is the fact that the subject of the investigation is a person who is known to be a member of the Communist Party. This is a fact which is not in dispute.

SAC, San Francisco (100-32849)

July 23, 1952

Director, FBI (100-370827)

CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reurlet June 26, 1952, and Los Angeles let
May 27, 1952.

Clearance has been obtained from the U. S.
State Department for your office to contact Benigno
Bidlaogan, Philippine Consul in San Francisco. This
contact should be handled by an experienced Agent in
such a manner as not to result in any embarrassment
to the Bureau.

A search of the Bureau files failed to
reflect any information identical with Benigno Bidlaogan.

cc - 2 - Los Angeles (100-32735)

100-32735
100-32849
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

JUL 24 1952

FBI - LOS ANGELES

White

100-32735-69

Director, FBI (100-370827)

September 26, 1952

SAC, Seattle (100-20689)

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

CARLOS BULOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference Los Angeles letter (FD-128) dated 8/1/52.

By letter dated 7/21/52 the Los Angeles Office advised that Mr. DOROTEO VITE, Philippine Vice Consul at Los Angeles, was scheduled to depart in the immediate future on transfer to Seattle, Washington as Vice Consul. Bulet dated November 30, 1951 to Los Angeles advised that State Department clearance had been obtained to contact VITE in matters of interest to the FBI.

VITE had recently heard from a source he did not remember that the subject had moved to Seattle, Washington. He advised the Los Angeles Office that upon his arrival in Seattle he undoubtedly would obtain information concerning the subject which he would gladly furnish to the Seattle Office upon being contacted by an agent.

On 9/19/52 Mr. VITE advised SA [redacted] of the Seattle Office that he attended a social function sponsored by a group of Filipinos recently, at which time he was advised by the subject's wife, MARGIE BULOSAN, that the subject had been admitted to Firland Sanitorium in Seattle, Washington as a TB patient.

b6
b7C

VITE further advised that the subject had recently completed a year-book for the Cannery Workers Union, Local 37, ILWU. VITE added that he had heard from friends of the subject that BULOSAN was an alcoholic and could not write unless he was drunk.

VITE inquired of MELQUIADES IBANEZ, Philippine Consul, Smith Tower Building, Seattle, regarding recent information concerning CARLOS BULOSAN. IBANEZ advised VITE and Special Agent [redacted] that he, IBANEZ, has not seen the subject since 1947 when he met BULOSAN in San Francisco, California. IBANEZ stated that the subject is undoubtedly sympathetic to the Communist cause and for that reason IBANEZ has avoided any contact with BULOSAN.

The records of Firland Sanitorium, 1704 East 150th Street, Seattle, Washington, reflect that the subject was admitted to that sanitorium on August 18, 1952. He gave as his Seattle address 1346 13th South and indicated that his wife, MARJORIE BULOSAN, resided at this same address. According to these records, BULOSAN was born 11/24/14 in the Philippine Islands on the Island of Luzon and came to California at the age of sixteen. He is not a

TWC:vf

cc: 1 - Los Angeles (100-32735)(AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)
cc: 1 - San Francisco (100-32849)(AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)

100 - 32735 - 71

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>me</i>	FILED <i>mu</i>
SEP 29 1952	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
<i>White, H. E.</i>	

SE 100-20689

citizen of the United States. His father was listed as SIMEON BULOSAN and his mother MARTA SAMPEYAN, both of whom lived on the Philippine Islands until their deaths. BULOSAN has no children. He indicated that his religion was Catholic and his occupation "writer". He listed as an employer Local 37, Cannery Workers Union, ILWU. According to his case history, he was referred to Firland Sanatorium by Dr. SHIENMAN, 626 Stimson Building, Seattle. He was previously hospitalized for TB at the County Hospital in Los Angeles from 1936 to 1938. He was admitted from the Public Health Clinic, Seattle, with a diagnosis of Renal TB. He admitted to the examining doctor, ED ROLLS, that he had consumed an average of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of whiskey per day for a good many years. The examining doctor recorded his impression as "Chronic Alcoholism". The subject's weight at the time he entered Firland Sanatorium was 99 lbs. The case history mentioned that he had just completed writing a book for his employer, the Cannery Workers Union.

On 9/24/52 Dr. THOMAS SHEEHEY, who has been the subject's attending physician at Firland Sanatorium since BULOSAN's admission to the hospital, advised that the subject's case would be prolonged and BULOSAN would be confined to the sanatorium for at least one year and probably longer. Dr. SHEEHEY stated that the subject could be interviewed at the sanatorium provided his, Dr. SHEEHEY's, permission was obtained just prior to the interview.

According to Seattle informants familiar with the Communist Party and Communist Party front activities, the subject has not participated in any Communist Party or Communist Party front activities since that reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] as set out on page 5 of the report of SA H. EDWARD WHITE, captioned as above, dated at Los Angeles January 30, 1951. b7D

The Northwest Edition of the "People's World" in its issue of 9/5/52, Volume 15, Number 174, page 3, column 1, contains an article entitled, "Local 37 Yearbook Offered to Public". This article is datelined at Seattle September 4, 1952 and reads as follows:

"The handsome profusely illustrated 1952 yearbook of the Cannery Workers Local 37 is now available to the public at \$1.00 per copy, President Chris Mensalvas announced this week.

"The book is available at union headquarters, 213 Main Street. Proceeds from the sale will go towards defense of the embattled International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union affiliate, and its leaders, many of whom face deportation charges.

SE 100-20689

"Retold in the yearbook is the saga of the union's founding and growth in bitter battles against cannery workers. The union's fight is set in the framework of articles on the struggle for peace and to defend the Bill of Rights.

"The book was edited by CARLOS BULOSAN, noted Filipino author long associated with the labor movement and Local 37."

Due to the lack of Communist Party and Communist Party front activity on the part of the subject and his present confinement in a TB sanatorium, where he will remain for at least one year, the Seattle Office recommends that he be removed from the security index of this office. Due to the serious condition of his health at this time, it is not deemed advisable to interview BULOSAN. If at a future date he should leave the sanatorium and become active in Communist Party activities, the Bureau will be advised.

370827
DIRECTOR, FBI (100-37827)
(105-16743)

5/5/54

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-32735)

CARLOS BULGOSAN
SECURITY MATTER - C
OO - SEATTLE

Re: San Francisco letter to Bureau, April 5, 1954
captioned RAYMOND A. CABALLERA, aka, IS - PI

As requested in referenced letter, the indices of the Los Angeles Office were reviewed concerning one D. PATON, and no information identifiable with this individual was located.

A file review concerning the captioned subject reflects that the Seattle Office is in possession of all information concerning BULGOSAN and no other information is in the possession of this office pertinent in the BULGOSAN case.

- RUC -

CHP (DLR)

Registered

cc: 2 - Seattle (100-20639)
(Registered)

RUC
on this
PK

100-32735-82

Date Received 8/24/50

From

(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By W. J. Nolan

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (x)

(*) 1 (making by photo lat 8/15/50)

~~Two~~ Description:

~~three~~ photos of subj & negatives
from Daily Peoples World - 4/25/44

File No.

100-32735-1a 2

(Carlos BULOSAN)

mf

(*) 1 cc to ENS - EA 1/30/57

2 placed on 57 cds

12/5/51 JH

2 cc sent Seattle 8/1/52



Taken 2/17/51

Barbara Lee Cohn

100-32736-1a/



DOC LAB NOTE

ITEM (S)
CAN NOT
BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Photo Negative

Date Received 3-15-51

From U. S. Post Office
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By -----
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No ()

Description: mail covers

File No. 100-32735-1a3

af

MAY 14 1951

Your file # 100-32735

100-32735-1a3

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 15 1951	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	
<u>White</u> <u>BN</u>	

Amount _____

Name _____

Street
Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

Messenger _____

OAKWOOD STATION, LOS ANGELES 4, CALIF

United States Post Office

May 10, 1951

Here in regard to the
check on mail for
Carlos Bulosan
123 No. Manhattan

D Flat (2nd Floor)

MAILED AT TERMINAL ANNEX,
MAY 9, 1951, 7 P.M.

NO. RETURN ADDRESS

b6

b7C

Sincerely,

Date Received 1/7/51From *Enclosed*

(Address of contributor)

By W. E. White

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (X)

Description:

*4/10/51 letter of allied Labor
news*

File No.

100 - 32735 - 1a4*(Carlos Bulosan)**all memo in file**WJ*

April 10, 1950

REVEAL ARREST OF PHILIPPINE LABOR LEADER

By Allied Labor News

LONDON-(ALN)-The story of the sudden arrest and detention without trial in a Manila concentration camp of labor leader Amado V. Hernandez and dozens of other progressives in the Philippines has been kept such a close secret that only now have some details reached here by underground channels.

This is how it happened. On the night of Jan. 26, military intelligence agents of Pres. Elpidio Quirino in Manila started their long-prepared swoop against the regime's democratic opponents still free in the capital. On the pretext that they were searching for hidden arms and "subversive material", Quirino's agents broke into the house of Hernandez, Manila councillor and president of the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO). They also searched the house of Councillor Renato Constantino of the Foreign Office. They entered several newspaper offices and finally broke into the office of the CLO, where they found Hernandez working. Nowhere did they find firearms or "subversive literature".

Nevertheless, they asked Hernandez and 40 other progressive citizens of Manila, including several journalists, to follow them to the Murphy concentration camp. All that night Quirino's men roamed the streets of Manila in 16 teams, entering homes, searching them, making arrests. Next morning the authorities announced that no arrests had been made, but that those picked up by the military police had been "merely invited" for questioning at the Murphy camp.

Since then over two months have passed. Hernandez, together with most of the others including the editor of the Philippine Herald, is still being held in the concentration camp. No formal charges have been lodged against them, although they are being held incommunicado without any chance of communicating with their lawyers or families.

Hernandez, when he was picked up, was peppered with such questions as: Why did the CLO join the World Federation of Trade Unions? Why are you attacking Wall Street? and Why are you attacking the Catholic Church?

In February a much larger roundup was carried out, resulting in the arrest of 5,000 people throughout the Philippines.

All members of the Manila municipal council have passed a resolution requesting Quirino to free Hernandez on the ground that his "detention is prejudicing the public interest and is an affront to the people who elected him councillor of Manila."

But Quirino has ignored this demand. Commenting on the mass arrests, the Manila Chronicle said Feb. 12: "The incontrovertible fact overshadowing this strange case is that the writ of habeas corpus is under suspension by the President. Against this act the liberty-loving people are protesting to the four corners of the earth." The same paper warned that the suspension of habeas corpus will be used by Quirino "to concoct and manufacture the government's own evidence against Councillor Hernandez."

Prominent British personalities, including former MP D.N.Pritt, John Platt Mills, newspaperman Gordon Schaffer and Sec. Julius Jacobs of the London Trades Council in a letter to the press protesting against the terror in the Philippines, said they met Hernandez in 1948 when he came to London as a delegate from the Manila city council and the CLO to a WFTU meeting. "We formed," they said, "the highest opinion of his abilities and of his personal integrity." They also wrote a letter to the Philippine Legation here "urging that Mr. Hernandez and his companions either be immediately released or granted the right of prompt and proper trial."

According to reliable information from Manila, the main hope of extricating Hernandez and his companions from the concentration camp lies in the widest possible protests from trade unionists all over the world coupled with the demand for their immediate release. In fact, it was stressed, their very lives may depend on speedy international action.

4/10/51

Date Received

5/17/51

From



(Address of contributor)

By

V. S. White
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

yes ()

No (x)

Description:

Bell report by Cpm. Demo. Van
East policy

File No.

100-32731-1a5

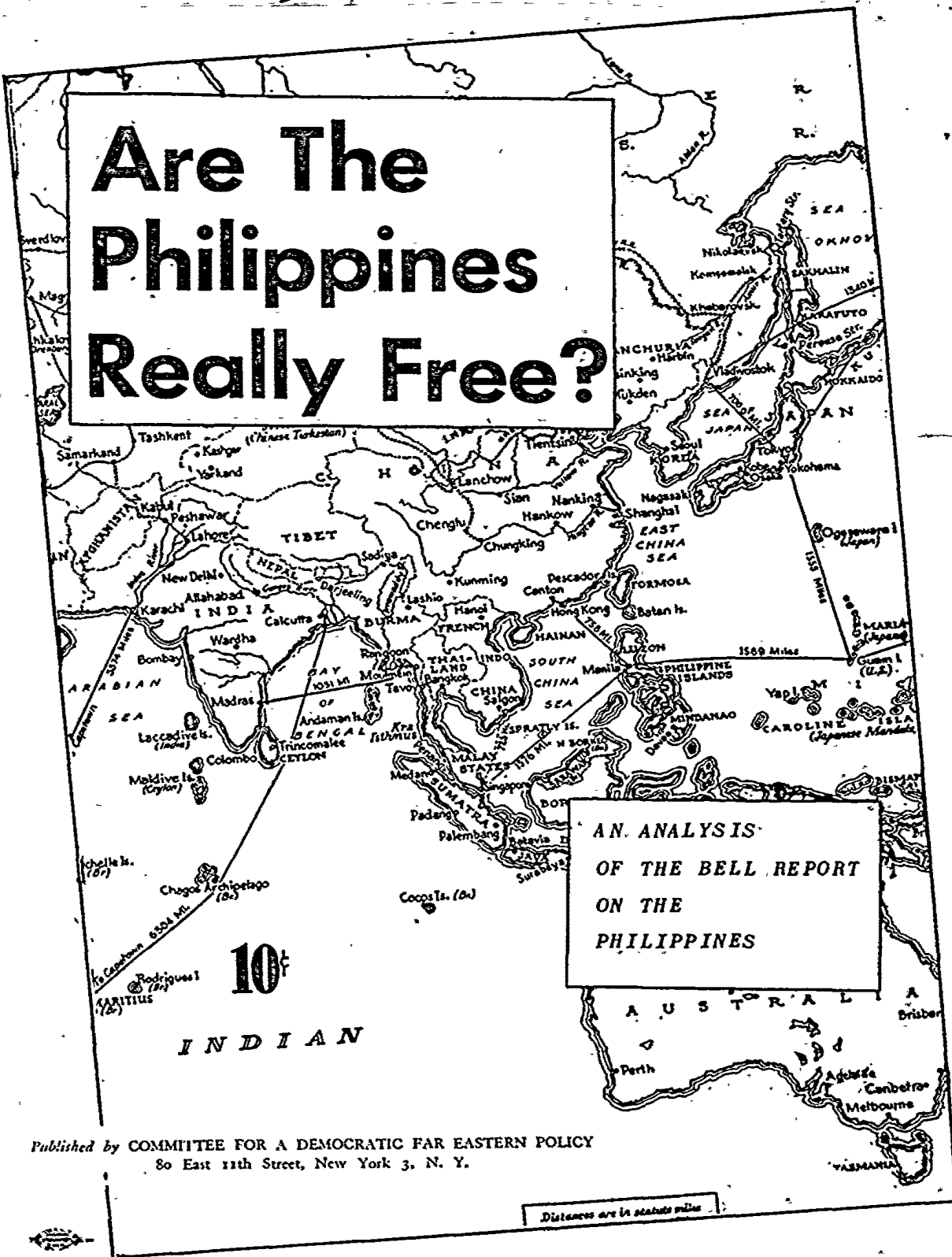
Carlos Bulosan
returns in file

af

b7D

100-32735-1a5

Are The Philippines Really Free?



Published by COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY
80 East 11th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Can Colonialism Reform?

The principal ingredient of United States Far Eastern policy is military force for suppression of genuine reform and independence movements. But influential circles in the United States realize that all their military might is insufficient to enslave a billion people. The leading spokesman of this group in 1950, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, repeatedly admitted in his speeches that the revolutionary movements in the Far East have a material basis in the starvation of the population, the land hunger of the peasantry, and the revolt against exploitation by western interests. Mr. Acheson has urged the United States Government to promise relief to the people of Asia in order to split or divert the anti-imperialist movement, which he falsely calls "Soviet aggression."

Such attempts are secondary to the use of military force. They operate side-by-side with military intervention. Yet they are essential for imperialism. If they fail, imperialism will fall in the Far East.

President Truman's Point Four Program was in part the general expression of this approach. The Bell Report (Report of the U.S. Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines, dated October 9, 1950) may be regarded as a detailed attempt to document such an economic reform program in Asia (comparable documents preceded the Marshall Plan in Europe.)

By virtue of its detail, the Report permits exposure of the fraudulent character of its proposals, and of the contradictions which make it impossible to moderate the suffering imposed by imperialist domination of weaker countries, while maintaining and extending the system of domination.

The Report admits that economic conditions in the Philippines are "unsatisfactory", and "deteriorating"; that agricultural and industrial production are still below prewar, while the population has increased twenty-five per cent; that "the inequalities of income in the Philippines, always large, have become even greater during the past few years"; that "real wages in agriculture are lower than before the war", and for many agricultural workers, "wholly inadequate"; that government finances have reached the critical point, with school teachers going without pay in some areas; that receipts from exports are largely "dissipated in imports of luxury and non-essential goods, in the remittance of profits", and in the flight of Philippine capital abroad.

The Report groups its proposals into seven recommendations.

1. Government Finance

Government deficits contribute to the inflationary rise in the cost of living, which adds to the poverty of the Philippine people. The Report recommends higher taxes to cope with this. It notes that the present tax system is "heavily weighted against those with low incomes", and urges that "the tax structure be revised to increase the proportion of taxes collected from high incomes and large property holdings".

The authors of the report could not, if they would, accomplish similar tax reform in the United States, where the burden on working people is being rapidly increased in connection with the present war

and armaments. For each injection the doctor charges a stiffer fee, leading to more reaction, more Wall Street profits, more financial ruin, a more complete dependence on Washington.

Because the process is at a more advanced stage in the Philippines, the dollar injections are smaller than in Europe, and the concessions are larger. The new advantages to Wall Street, and the new controls over the Philippine Government, would be more far-reaching than those achieved as yet in most European countries, and would be at least as complete as the control exercised by the United States Government when the Philippines was a formal colony of this country.

President Quirino swallowed the insults that went with the Bell Report and within a few weeks formally accepted it as the basis for his Government's program of action in an agreement signed with Marshall Plan Administrator William C. Foster. Now the Philippines is part of the Marshall Plan and subject to the rule of its Mission. However, the Filipino people remember, as the famous statement attributed to Quirino pointed out, the billions of dollars worth of property and the many lives senselessly destroyed by Mac Arthur's bombers in the "liberation" of the Philippines. As Quirino admits, they know there is something wrong with their government and want to do something about it: "....but they cannot be bullied to accept that their friends... have cornered all the stock there is of efficiency, competence, vision and integrity." Indeed, the Filipino people, unlike Quirino, do not regard alien oppressors as "friends". They are rejecting in action the Bell Report to which the puppet President capitulated.

With all its fine talk about economic programs, this is what really worries the authors of the Bell Report. They want to subdue the Filipino people, so that Wall Street firms can make further investments there and intensify their exploitation of the country. In order to accomplish this, according to the Report:

"Peace and order must be restored and the destructive elements that do not wish to see political and economic progress must be eradicated."

That is the actual core of the program. The Deputy Chief of the Mission, Major General Richard J. Marshall, Ret., wrote no words in the report on military matters, but his actions on military matters are what count. The first fruits of the Bell Report are seen in the announcement that for the first time the military budget of the Philippines has exceeded its education budget.

Analysis of the Bell Report exposes the true character of "imperialist reforms" a la Owen Lattimore and Dean Acheson. It shows that such "reforms" tighten the screws on the people of the colonies and semi-colonies, increase social tensions, and hence lead to a further broadening and increased militancy of the popular movement for land and genuine national independence in these countries. They bring closer the time when puppet rulers can no longer maintain power with native troops, and the real rulers use their own armed forces for suppression.

In the case of the Philippines, the methods of the Bell Report are preliminaries to MacArthur's fire bombers. Application of the Report is preliminary to the carrying out of President Truman's threat to send United States troops to the Philippines. This is its most sinister significance for the people of the United States, who may be soon called on to suffer more death and privation, as in Korea, in a futile attempt to ram Wall Street's program down the throats of the Filipino people.

2

17/1/51
GANDHI
white

Similarly, the report reveals that the disposal of surplus property led merely to huge profits, banked in the United States (whether by Filipino or American citizens is not made clear). "Large blocks were exported", "the Philippine economy did not secure the intended increment of machinery and equipment represented by the great stock of surplus property".

The main form of genuine aid claimed in the report is war damage payments. Billions of dollars of damage were done, much of it unnecessarily by United States bombers and artillery during the liberation of the Islands. The Report speaks of capital investments of 4 billion pesos since the end of the war, virtually all devoted to repairing the damage, and not completely at that.

Here is how war damage payments were made: The properties were valued at 1941 prices, less depreciation; on this basis, full payments were made up to the first 1,000 pesos of a validated claim, and 52% on the amount over 1,000 pesos. Since prices are four times as high as in 1941, and destroyed property has to be replaced undepreciated, it is clear that this formula provides only fractional compensation for war damages. The report estimates that by the end of 1950 \$390 million will have been paid out on war damage claims, an unspecified portion of this to United States corporations operating in the Philippines. (page 103).

In view of the fact that the Philippines was an American colony, that the Washington government made a military base of the Philippines, making it inevitable that it would be involved in the war, that the policy of the Government is to seek 100% compensation for United States corporations for all losses of property arising out of the war in any part of the world -- it appears that legally as well as morally there is an unpaid debt of billions of dollars owing to the Philippine Republic from the United States. Nevertheless the Report recommends against any further payments on war damage claims.

Casually writing off a debt of billions to the Philippines, the Report graciously offers \$250 million, or perhaps one-tenth as much, spread out over a five-year period. But on what conditions!

First, the Report recommends that \$60 million of this sum be used to pay a debt to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and that the Philippine Government yield on various other claims and counterclaims, thereby paying apparently another \$35 million. These two deductions leave \$155 million. So the Philippines would receive as "aid" in five years less than United States corporations take out of the Philippines in open and hidden profits in a single year. Nor will the paltry "aid" be given as cash to the Philippine Government: "The United States retains control of the funds and their use for development purposes in the Philippines". "In the last analysis, the Philippine economy can benefit from United States aid only if policies, specifically budget and credit policy, are coordinated."

Finally: "The aid should be given from time to time on condition that the Philippine Government follows sound financial policies and the Philippine Development Corporation uses its resources wisely."

In short, if the United States coordinators suggested above are permitted to run the economy, and if the Philippine Government behaves, in the opinion of the United States Government, then the United States Government will dole out money from time to time for specific projects which it selects in the Philippines. •

Significance of the Bell Report

The Bell Report is in the now classic pattern of the Marshall Plan. First, unpopular reactionary governments are put in power with United States bayonets. For the profits of Wall Street they ruin their countries' finances and popular resistance increases. To keep in power, these governments require emergency injections of dollars

mobilization. The wealthy classes placed in power in the Philippines by the United States Government are not going to shift the tax burden from workers and peasants to themselves any more than their Wall Street masters do in the United States.

Actually, the general talk in the Report about shifting the tax burden is mere camouflage. When it gets down to brass tacks, it proposes to make the tax burden on the poor still heavier. The specific proposal is to increase excise and sales taxes by 88 million pesos; income and estate taxes by 23 million pesos (the remaining 40 million proposed would have a mixed or uncertain impact). Furthermore, part of the increase in income taxes is to be obtained by lowering the individual exemptions. Thus the Bell Report proposes to get four times as much additional taxes from the poor as from the wealthy. Since only a proportion of the 20 million increase in income taxes would be in corporations taxes, the effect on the United States corporations operating in the Philippines would be virtually nil.

The Report proposes to hold down government expenditures. It discusses the three major items in the budget, explaining that the education budget cannot be cut because it is inadequate, that the expenditures for the military and police may have to be increased, while the expenditure for economic development probably can be reduced "as an emergency measure". Then the report talks of increasing expenditures for public health, education, agriculture, and various types of public works, but does not say where the funds would come from, since it proposes just enough taxes to balance the budget at present levels of expenditure.

2. Agriculture

The Report notes the intolerable conditions of the peasantry, the great bulk of the population:

"On top is the landlord, who often exacts an unjust share of the crop in spite of ineffective legal restrictions to the contrary... The farmer cannot see any avenue of escape. He has no credit except at usurer's rates. There is no counsel to whom he can turn with confidence."

Landowners use their high profits to buy up more land, so that: "land ownership by farmers who work the land has steadily declined... The land problem remains the same or worse than four years ago." And, the Report notes, the Government shows no disposition to do anything about it.

So, the Report recommends "land reform". Surely, genuine land reform is the most crucial single measure in a predominantly agrarian country like the Philippines. But it cannot be accomplished in the present framework. Without the landlords, the Philippine Government and the privileged position of United States corporations and military forces in the Philippines would collapse. The landlords serve Wall Street interests in order to keep their land, not in order to give it up. The authors of the Bell Report might as well try to get the southern landowners in the United States to give up their land to Negro and white sharecroppers -- they would be lucky to escape prosecution for attempting to overthrow the Government by force and violence if they even suggested such a reform here.

But the Bell Report type of "land reform" is harmless enough. It proposes that the Philippine Government buy land from landlords and resell it in small holdings and on generous terms to those who till the soil. Will the landlords be willing to sell any but their worst land? Will they not demand so large a price that the new "owners" will be in effect paying more rent than before as payments on the mortgage? How is the Government going to buy up land on a substantial scale if it has to curtail expenditures, especially for economic development?

3. Industrial Development

In the Philippines, as in other colonies, the rulers weakened the existing small-scale handicraft industry, and deliberately prevented the development of an independent modern industry. The United States Government codified the unbalanced character of Philippine economy by linking "independence" to the Philippine Trade Act. This Act prohibits protective tariffs against United States goods until 1954, and then permits only gradually increasing tariffs for the next twenty years. It contains a "parity provision", and a "non-discrimination" provision, which the Report admits hamper the Philippine economy, besides placing "a limitation on Philippine sovereign rights".

According to the Report, only 78,000 workers were engaged in manufacturing industries proper in 1938, and there has been little or no improvement since. Also, a wide variety of goods are imported which could easily be produced with local raw materials. There is no basic industry. Wartime destruction has not yet been adequately restored, and there has been no diversification or increase in capacity.

If the authors of the Bell Report really had industrial diversification in mind, they would begin by urging repeal of the Philippine Trade Act, and all other pressures which prevent the expulsion of Wall Street control over the Philippine economy. In the absence of any such recommendation, the talk of "diversification" is empty verbiage. A recent United Nations report: World Iron Ore Resources and Their Utilization shows that the Philippines have the resources, in conjunction with other Asian countries, for construction of efficient steel mills at Manila and Surigao. But the Bell Report deals with no such practical possibilities. Instead, it specifically excludes any basic or large-scale industry. It talks only of the extension of existing-type small-scale light industries and handicraft production, and advances no practical measures to make this possible.

But the Bell Report means business for one kind of diversification:

"Prompt consideration should be given to the development of production of various strategic minerals for which the United States provides an exceptionally favorable market. For this purpose, discussions should be held by the representatives of the Philippine Government with the appropriate procurement authorities of the United States Government."

4. Balance of Payments

Since obtaining "independence" the net reserves (gold and equivalent) of the Philippines declined from \$647 million at the end of 1945 to \$260 million at the end of 1949. This means that the country's international trade and other payments are unbalanced, so that all the wealth of the country is drained away. The Report mentions various reasons for this. One is the use of foreign exchange to buy luxuries and non-essential goods. Another, more fundamental, is the "large outflow of private remittances". What are these "remittances"? "Repayment of funds borrowed abroad by foreign enterprises, the transfer of profits and depreciation reserves by foreign enterprises, the transfer of profits and depreciation reserves by foreign enterprises, and the outflow of domestic funds". In short, the remittances are the various forms of profits taken by the United States companies that run the Philippine economy, plus the taking out of capital by wealthy Filipinos who do not think they can maintain power much longer.

The Report shows that the annual "take" from the Philippines increased from \$33 million per year in 1938-40 to \$108 million in 1949 (including \$16 million under the item "errors and omissions" which generally consists of hidden outpayments of profits). This 1949 profit is equivalent in Philippine currency to 216 million pesos. It excludes the excessive freight and insurance charges by American shipping and finance companies on imports into the Philippines. According

advise Philippine trade unions. (pp 92-93). Similar American trade unionists have carried on for many years splitting Latin American trade unions in the name of "eliminating Communists", and in more recent years have carried out the same manoeuvre in western Europe. In all areas where this method is used, the real wages of workers decline.

Perhaps what is involved here is indicated by the Report mentioning with approval the fact that the U.S. Army cut its costs in half by requiring the stevedoring company to pay wages directly to the workers. In other words, labor union "reform" permits the employer to get all of the profits out of the workers, without being compelled to split with racketeers who keep them disorganized, without an extra cent going to the workers.

6. Public Administration

The Report talks of corruption and graft, of inefficiency and overlapping in government agencies, of laxness in collecting taxes, of the inadequate salaries of civil servants. The irony of these charges did not pass unnoticed by Philippine President Elpidio Quirino, coming as they did in the midst of a whole series of exposes of government corruption in the United States. A statement issued from the Malacanang Palace in Manila lashed back at the Washington critics, charging that the Filipinos were "pikers" at graft, compared with their mentors in the States. Indeed, in the United States bribery and corruption in the formal sense, large as they are, are secondary to the multibillion dollar legal looting of the population by big business through war orders and allied operations. In a semi-colonial country like the Philippines, direct bribery plays a more important role as a major means by which imperialism wins the support of government officials, buys traitors to the cause of true national independence, and in general creates even the narrowest basis of social support without which imperialist rule could not be maintained.

The practical proposals advanced offer no cure, but merely a tighter colonial grip on the Philippine Government by Washington. The Report urges that "the Philippine Government remove barriers to the employment of foreign technicians". Since there are already more professional people than jobs for them in the Philippines, a substantial influx of Americans in these jobs would make the future even more bleak for trained Filipinos. Also it would increase the foreign controls on the Philippine economy. The report also proposes that the Philippine government accept the services of a U.S. Technical Mission, "competent not merely to give general advice, but also to assist Philippine officials in the actual day-to-day operations and in the formulation and implementation of changes in policy which must be brought about". "It must be staffed adequately", and should operate for a five year period. The proposed range of its operations is indicated by the suggested titles of the top officials: "Coordinator of Administrative Services, Coordinator of Agricultural Development, Coordinator of Industrial Development, Coordinator of Finances, Coordinator of Labor and Social Welfare". (page 100). In short, the Philippine Government would be run in the same fashion as the Greek Government is.

7. United States Aid

The Report unconsciously helps shatter the myth of a generous Uncle Sam helping the new Philippine Republic to get on its financial feet. Concerning the record of United States financial aid, it says:

"The aggregate amount of United States Government disbursements and aid from 1945 to 1949 amounted to about \$1.4 billion. Most of these disbursements cannot be regarded as aid in any real sense. While they provided dollar resources for the Philippine economy which could be used to finance imports, the greater part of these disbursements were in payment for services performed for the United States. This is clearly the case for the current expenditures of the United States Army. It is equally true of the payments made by the United States to Philippine veterans of the war." (page 102).

to the Balance of Payments Yearbook of the International Monetary Fund these charges have been increasing rapidly, and by 1949 amounted to 175 million pesos, or a 15 per cent addition to the cost of imported goods.

Adding these charges to profits previously mentioned shows that the total Wall Street toll from the Philippines in 1949 amounted to 381 million pesos. This still excludes a hidden profit, of unknown dimensions, resulting from the practice admitted in the report of charging the Philippines more than normal prices for goods sold them and paying the Philippines less than normal prices for goods bought from them.

The known toll of 381 million pesos amounts to 11 per cent of the total 1949 commodity production of the Philippine Republic. It amounts to 73 per cent of the value of Philippine exports in 1949. In other words, of the value of goods exported, only 27 per cent remained in the Philippines, the remainder went to pay various forms of profit to United States corporations.

What to do about it? "Exchange controls should be gradually relaxed to permit the transfer of all current earnings and moderate repatriation of capital" -- in other words, make it still easier for United States companies to extract profits from the Philippines. Also, the Report recommends that a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation should be negotiated, to replace the present Trade Agreement. This could only be to put firmer teeth into the provisions of the Philippine Trade Act which undermine the sovereignty of the country. Thus the Report again would "reform" colonial type relations by making them more onerous to the Philippines.

5. Reforms

Various social problems are discussed, among them education, wages, and labor unions. The Report admits the deterioration of educational standards, and the growing conversion of schools to a monopoly of the wealthy. But the Report does not propose the expenditure of more Philippine Government funds to cope with this situation. Instead it suggests that local governments increase their school expenditures. Of course, this is just a pious wish. Left to the local governments, the schools will continue to deteriorate.

The Report proposes minimum wages for agricultural workers of 2 pesos per day (\$1 at the official rate of exchange, barely half that at the realistic rate). This is a modest enough increase over the 1949 average agricultural wage of 1.73 pesos per day. More important, the experience of Latin American countries shows that minimum wage and other "advanced" labor legislation in countries without any real democracy, and with the rural areas dominated by big landlords, is not worth the paper it is written on.

The Report urges recognition of the right of workers to organize free trade unions. One can imagine the kind of "free trade unions" that would be permitted among farm workers by the semi-feudal landlords kept in power by the United States Government; or among Filipino mining and crop-processing workers employed by corporations which have imposed the Taft-Hartley Act on the workers of the United States.

In the Philippines the really free labor unions have been outlawed as "Communist". The Report admits that the legal labor unions are racketeering outfits. In Manila, it states, barely one-half of the money paid as wages for stevedoring actually gets to the workers, the rest going to the Capataz, a labor boss, and his cronies. The Report recommends a "strong, free trade union movement"... "not subject to domination by government, interference by management, or racketeering by labor leaders", and "free from Communist domination". To achieve this: "A good means of developing responsibility and of eliminating Communist influence in Philippine labor organization would be to have a small group of capable American trade unionists to help and

Date Received

✓ 7/27/51

From

[Redacted box]

b7D

(Address of contributor)

By

Ned White

(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (x)

Description:

4/23/51 letter of com. to Amer.
Far Eastern Policy re Amado

File No.

Hernandez -

100-32735-1a6

(Carlos Bulosan)

all memo's file

af

COMMITTEE FOR A DEMOCRATIC FAR EASTERN POLICY

80 EAST 11th STREET, NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • OREGON 3-7560 • CABLE CODEMFEP
April 23, 1951

MAUD RUSSELL
Executive Director

PHILIP O. KEENEY
Treasurer

LEONARD LEADER
Assistant Director

WILLIAM KERNER
West Coast Director

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NORMAN APPLEZWEIG
JOHN T. BERNARD
CHARLOTTA BASS
HUGH BRYSON
ABRAHAM CHAPMAN
EUGENE CONNOLLY
ELIZABETH B. COTTON
REV. JOHN DARR, JR.
MORRIS DAVIS
HUGH DELACY
MURIEL DRAPER
JAMES DURKIN
E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
TALITHA GERLACH
BEN GOLD
IRA COLLOBIN
EWART GUINIER
GERHARD HAGELBERG
DONALD HENDERSON
EUGENIA BAKER HYDE
MARK HYDE
C. E. JOHANSON
RITA JUDD
REV. J. S. KENNARD, JR.
JULIA KRENWINKEL
MOLLIE LIEBER
RICHARD LINDHEIM
RAYMOND MC CARTY
JEANETTE OREL
BEN OREL
MARTIN POPPER
PAUL ROBESON
NATHAN ROCK
MILL ROSEMAN
ROSE RUSSELL
ARTHUR SCHUTZER
KENNETH SHERBELL
RALPH SHIKES
MRS. EDGAR SNOW
REV. W. B. SPOFFORD, JR.
DR. HARRY STEINMETZ
FRANK TAYLOR
CHU TONG
JEANETTE TURNER
JEFFRY VAN CLIEP
MARY VAN KLEECK
SUSAN WARREN
RICHARD WATTS, JR.
MAURICE WECHSLER
DONALD WILLMOTT
TOM WRIGHT
RICHARD YAFFE
FRED ZESERSON
(Partial List)

Dear Friend:

We believe that Americans feel a special sense of responsibility in connection with the Philippines and in view of this consider it important to bring to your attention the facts on the recent arrest of Mr. Amado Hernandez and other well known Filipinos. We have just been informed that on January 26, Mr. Hernandez was arrested and since that time has been detained without legal representation, without any charges being preferred against him, and without a trial, in a Manila concentration camp.

Mr. Hernandez is a Manila City councillor and the president of the Congress of Labor Organizations (CLO). Possibly you may have met Mr. Hernandez at one of the many meetings he has addressed here in the United States. The censorship of the news of Hernandez' arrest has been so severe that though it occurred in January, the first information was received through a report issued on April 10 by the Allied Labor News. A copy of this report is enclosed.

The corruption of President Quirino has become a by-word. Newspaper correspondents such as Mr. Ford Wilkins of the New York Times and Mr. Bell who headed the recent U.S. Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines, have pointed to the official corruption and the acute distress of the mass of the Filipino people. Mr. Hernandez has been an active champion in the fight to alleviate these conditions and has also been a spokesman for peace, urging a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict.

The present imprisonment of Mr. Hernandez is thus a blow not only at the efforts of the Filipino people for peace, but also at the American people who similarly want an end to the present Korean conflict. We would urge that you:

- Send a wire or other communication immediately, to President Elpidio Quirino, Malacanan Palace, Manila, Philippines, urging the release of Mr. Hernandez and his associates; -- do this individually or if possible also by various organizations to which you may belong.
- Send copies of your letters to the U.S. State Department
- Organize a delegation to the Philippine consular office which are maintained in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, New Orleans, and San Francisco.

If you will send copies of your letters to us and let us know what action you take, we will see that it is reported in the press of other countries.

Sincerely yours,

Maud Russell

P.S. We are also enclosing a copy of the recent publication on the Bell report of the U.S. Economic Survey Mission to Philippine

Date Received 8/24/50

From

[Redacted]

(Name of contributor)

b7D

(Address of contributor)

By

[Redacted]

(Name of Special Agent)

b6
b7C

To Be Returned

Yes ()

No (x)

Description:

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People World - 4/25/44 re
sub:

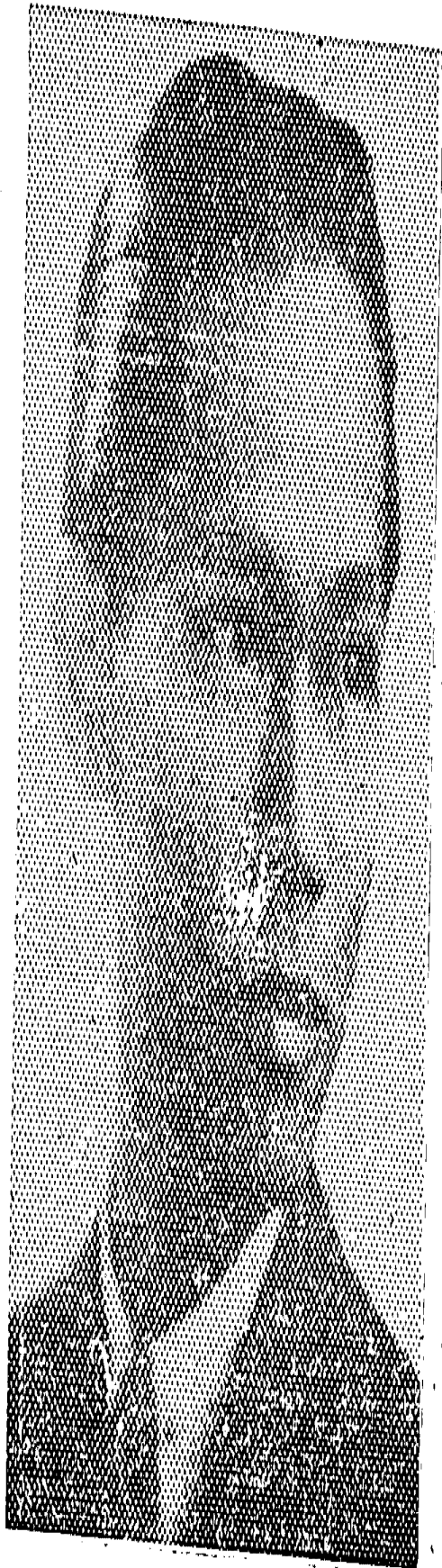
File No.

100-32735-1a1

(Carlos Bulosan)

ny





Date Received 10/13-16/54

From _____
(Name of contributor)

(Address of contributor)

By H. S. L. White
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (x)

Description:

Interview notes SA White

File No. 100-32735 178

SA

10/16

100-32735-178

b7D

429th N.
westlake -

andrew de la Cruz -
Commander - 815 Temple St -
Carpenter -

Lincoln D. Arroyo -
(USA employee)

adjutant -

Aug 9 1961

~~429th~~

last saw Bulosan month ago
with some indian (from India)
on Temple St. -

Knew Carlos since 34 or 35
when he was in Hosp - lung operation.
Kenil Hosp. -

he wrote some poems & I wanted
to meet him so looked him up.

consider him a C -

2-3 months ago, Hank was
killed - had letters from

WGH

Bulosan + also published
in Lag in 1900 +

Man from Seattle told me
he'd seen Bulosan in Stockton
apparently organizing - he no. ago saw
Phillips agricultural workers +

was here } FLO GONCAGP
2-3 who ago -
works in Canneries there - as a
canner - Goes to Alaska also

5'6, thin, ¹³⁵40 years -
was married, Phillips, short hair,

ancho made trip to Phillips
2 yrs ago - contacted Tague per
Carlos - don't know who
financed it - was in army +
very close with Carlos -

Carlos not around legion very much
now -

about 4 yrs ago Carlos took
me to office of Lew when
at 2nd + 2nd - introduced
me around - to man who Lemis
BYW

a Miss Cunningham, school
teacher, helped him - he
was dating her - 5 yrs ago -
36 then ago + Brunette - 5'7
120 + helped him financially &
to sell his writings - drove him
around & went to meetings
together -

I was in Seattle 38-41 & told
went in army - didn't see see
Carlos there.

when Carlos left hosp. abt 36-37
he & Aurelio - stayed -
CASAITAS apt - Temple &
649 - I saw them there sometimes -

Aurelio worked at Little Joe's -

Carlos always a writer -

I left LA 38 - I returned to LA
in 1944 - I was adjutant of main
post here & he'd drop in often -

said he wrote & was working for
RKO - was member of same
writers League which met at
(see pg 8 - ser 29) sept

Hollywood Roosevelt -
asked me to go to meetings but
I didn't want to - 44-45 thru

Amado E. Dixon -
Stockton Calif.

edited an Amer. Legion paper &
knew Carlos well. Carlos with
children sometimes - 46-47.

Knows Carlos - may have seen him in
Stockton -

Director of Publicity &
Public Relations of

Legionarios del Trabajo in
America, Inc.

47 North Grant St. Rm 212
Stockton 3, Calif.

Tel 3-6516

Pythian Bldg -

Keeps P.O. box in Hollywood -
residence 7021 Hollywood
Blvd.

AM

Lopez stays at San Carlos
hotel - when in town -

since last year seldom see
Carlos -

Indian fellow: maybe from
Shackleton -

5'7"

150

mahogany complexion -

odd name -

apparent well educated -

no accent -

35

dressed like worker -

Monaco knows Bulosan -

959 adobe + mi 1393 -

Bulosan from San Miguel,
Pangasinan, Philippines -
not nat'lized.

~~2/2~~

WGN

Al Valencia, attended
Japanese Peace Conference in SF -
Philippine news paper man - works
in Philippines + member of AP -

knows Bulosan + effect on the
Philippines -

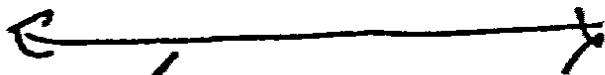
also a columnist - news -
works on Manila Chronicle -
says Bulosan can write but
is washed out because of his
contacts with Bulos - made flat
statement - I didn't question it -
he also at Peace Conference with
Valencia +

Mayme - married Patton -
2 children - then divorced -

May 20, 1939 married Augustine
Ramos - he was killed in accident
1939 -

then married Ben
Espantal - 1940 or so - he returned
to Philippines 45 or so - she returned
after 1942 with children -

Bill La Sabre La Bre
owns barber shop in Stockton April



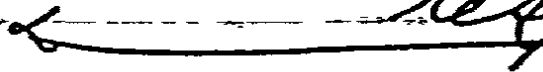
Loman -

V109 Valentin

Fair Oaks restaurant -

V17 S. Fair Oaks -

restaurant - Pasadena -



Lu bre knows Berleson
well - says they were married
in Seattle - they stayed with
him after they got married abt
1948 -

no info. on divorce at all -

she wrote articles also in
Phillips -

she maybe working at
Eastern Columbia -

W.H.

2nd. Vicer
Commander A.V.
Luis Antor - 3816 Middleburg
He went to
party meetings with painter -
1950 -

Sammy SOTELO - took
him -

Eusebio Sotelo
Ange went with him before
he knew his name - I found it
out. (Word knows him) -

I had talked to Sotelo who
says he took Antor "around" -

He's very active in C.C. -
knows Marcelo's conception well -

Sotelo is unemployed

175, 45, 5'7" - round face

He & I classmates in Manila N.S.

1924-25 -

Quincy Rd -

dictated
11/20/51

Wm

11/13

CR 5 428 X

373

DEONISIO T. ALCAZAR -
I'm here + in (Anch)
as 9000 men +

Ben 4/10/10

Amelia Bulosan - not
Paco Robles - Cook, there
Joe Bulosan - not
Cruz -

from near Manila - not
not not yet -

Know Bulosan + 10 yrs or so -
last saw 6 mos ago + used to live
in Hyperion - came to see me + get
some Christmas food +

left with me +

Bulosan 30 - just folks -
poor -

he + open to need anything
with me - purely social

pm

DA + DAD
Leon A. DA G 1126

with me + 2 more + Carl in
Glendale +
Benoy + blank + sur
landed - works
parabem - met 3rd in LA
just last month -

RM

at 683 h Madison

10/13

DMU-

2N Y2079-

partia Cpl-

DIONISIO T.

ALCANTARA

635 h. Madison Dr.

LA

sole

JS638

39 plm Selen

Richard E. Leach

639 h. Madison LA

legat-

BM

10/15

Joseph Joe Bulosan -

El Rey Hotel -

Room 851 -

12 yrs there -

Carl at Am & Jens -

Since 6/48 -

Carlos - Manhattan near 3rd -
wife works at some place
Sunny & 5th -

They went to Portland - haven't
seen since then & was just -

he's a writer -

America is in the Heart -

Aurelia works at Pass Rehabilitation -
as cook - haven't seen since '49

Wm

I'm nat'l'd in San Luis Obispo -
1948 a.s. +

Carlos was in stockton once -
1946 a.s. +

had office near Vink & Spring -

I came to L.A. in 1939 - he was here
then - he went to Men's Hospital
36 a.s. - Aurelio & Carlos lived
in Alhambra apts - Sunday & Temple
then - after out of Hosp (Cryer there)
I saw few one at his apt. -

had T.B. in left knee - cut out & a.s. -
still by now. -

I'd never talk to Carlos abt
what he's doing -

Carlos had affair 40-45 a.s. with
another man - he's in
stockton now -

AM

Carlos born

4/12/1912. BINALCONA,
~~PER~~ PANGBI.
PANGASINAN, P.I. -
Central Luzon +

not nat'l'd so far and knew -
wife - Marjorie - (prev. divorced) +

Padua of Amer. Reg. knows Carlos -
Carlos goes there -

has one lung - several ribs out -
left side -

no army service +

gm

10/13 - Dr 9073
~~0900~~

Don't see Hefters + re Bulger -
123 N. Main Cotton Rd -
wife has too - all 4 -
no children - nothing -
gave out money + in cash -
they live up stairs + -
few guests +

little mail in -
no idea of bank etc -

Adm out - is a letter
when out return with sign -
(id. photo) out sign - also
will check + follow -

Don

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FOIPA
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